Volume 160 No. 1

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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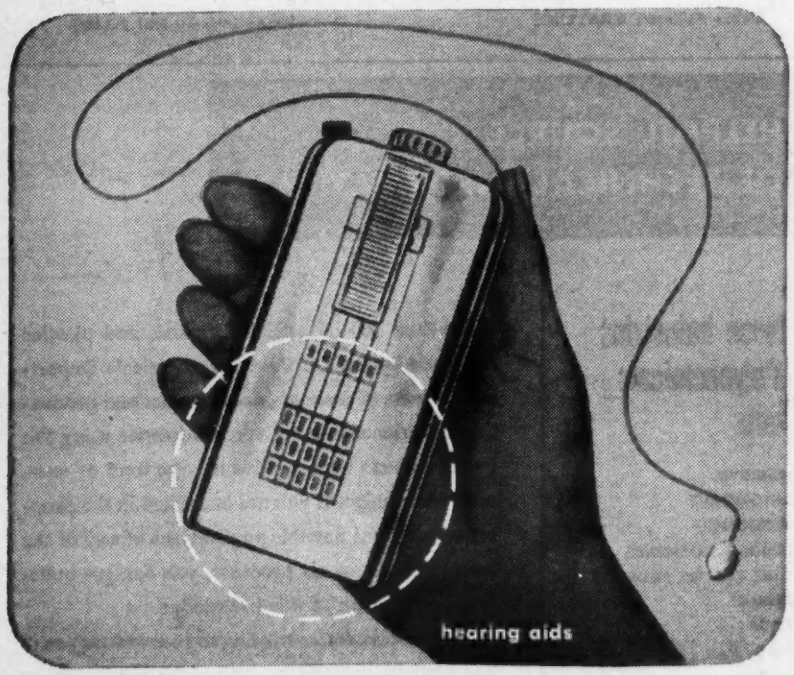

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Rosin and Turpentine Given Specific Ceilings

Dollars and cents ceiling prices on gum rosin and gum turpentine were announced June 27 by the Office of Price Stabilization in Ceiling Price Regulation 52. The order was made effective immediately and removed these products from control of GCPR.

The ceilings are at approximately the same average level, but will permit sellers to adjust price distortions which resulted from the fact that GCPR froze prices during a non-producing period, when many dealers made no sales, stocks were low, and poorer grades were selling at abnormal prices due to short supply.

Ceiling prices on gum rosin, in drums, drums included, at the processor's yard, per 100 pounds, are:—

X	$9.79
WW	9.79
WG	9.60
N	9.50
M	9.49
K	9.49
I	9.48
H	9.48
G	9.47
F	9.43
E	9.22
D	9.16
B	9.06

Ceilings for the sale of gum rosin in tankcars are the same as above, less 25 cents per 100 pounds, and of gum rosin in bags, 10 cents less per 100 pounds. The processor may also make a loading charge not to exceed the prevailing charge during this base period April 1 to July 31, 1950.

The ceiling on gum turpentine is 80 cents per gallon of 7.2 pounds at the processor's yard, plus charges for loading and containers. For sales in tankcars, he may make the same loading charge as in the base period, and for sales in drums, the loading and filling charges as in the base period, plus the actual cost of containers.

Dealers may determine their ceilings at their customary shipping points by adding transportation charges and a percentage markup to the ceilings prescribed for processors. The allowable markup is the base period markup computed separately for each product and class of sale. Ceiling prices on sales of turpentine and rosin in small containers will also be determined by a similar markup provision. Retail ceilings are left under GCPR in order to minimize a number of OPS regulations applying to them.

Sales of imported gum rosin and gum turpentine were placed under control of CPR 31, the import regulation, by amendment 4 to CPR 31, issued simultaneously with CPR 52.

Defense Act Extension Through July 31 Voted

The defense production act was expected to be given a thirty-one-day lease on life by congress at the time OPD went to press last Friday night. Sharp disagreements all week over price rollbacks had prohibited the drafting of a new law.

Giving up in attempts to enact any substantial modification in the law prior to the date of its expiration, June 30, the house passed a simple resolution Friday to continue the law through July while congress works out an agreement on major changes in it. The continuing resolution carried with it, however, a provision preventing the rollback of any prices during the thirty-one-day period and also a prohibition against establishing price ceilings on any product not now covered by ceilings, except in the case of farm products which reach parity levels during July.

Senate leaders planned to keep the senate in session to receive the house resolution and act upon it Friday night, if possible. Shortly before dawn, Friday morning, the senate passed S. 1717, extending the act for another year with amendments sharply curtailing the authority of the price administrator to roll back prices, but house leaders decided to put the whole matter over and pass the thirty-one-day resolution instead.

Alcohol Denaturing Rules Eased by Revenue Bureau

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has approved a modification of specially denatured alcohol formula No. 2-B, so as to permit the use of either benzol or rubber hydrocarbon solvent as a denaturant. The change became effective with its publication in the *Federal Register* June 26.

Heretofore, benzol was the only denaturant permitted in this formula. The rubber hydrocarbon solvent which may now be used as an optional ingredient, in the ratio of one-half gallon of solvent to 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol, is described as a product derived from petroleum, meeting the following requirements:—

Distillation range—(according to ASTM specifications D 86-40). When 10 percent of the sample has been distilled into a graduated receiver, the thermometer shall not read more than 72 degrees Centigrade (162 degrees Fahrenheit), nor less than 49 degrees Centigrade (120 degrees Fahrenheit). When 90 percent has been recovered in the receiver the thermometer shall not read more than 121 degrees Centigrade (250 degrees Fahrenheit).

Price Trend Goes On Down

Price views were more changeable last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs: a total of ninety-two changes were made. The downtrend also was larger, reductions constituting 84.8 percent of the changes. That brought lower price averages in four of the ten major divisions of the markets—there were none higher—and cut the overall index number 0.9 point, putting it at the lowest mark since the first week in January.

The only new features were that there was no cut in tin and there was an advance in silver. Organic materials, mostly natural, were involved in all the other price movements.

Oils and fats were again the weakest group. There were no advances in that division and the reductions covered four edible vegetable oils, four drying vegetable oils, three other industrial vegetable oils, three animal oils, two fish oils, grease, tallow, five smaller-volume fatty acids, cocoabutter, and copra. There was also a cutting of butyl stearate in the previous week's move in stearic acid.

Blood and tankage weakened further in the lag of feeder demand. Egg yolk was advanced; so was roller skim milk powder. Spray skim and whole milk powders were reduced.

Changes in botanical drugs and tanstuffs were all on the downside; those in spices and the like were three up and thirteen down.

Essential oils were a bit on the downside. Cuts were made in citronellol, geraniol, geranyl acetate, hydroxycitronellal, menthol, and phenyl acetaldehyde.

Price views were more than ever in confusion because of the congressional messing and mussing with the expiring defense production act. Coaltar chemicals were the only line in which business held to a normal pace. Scarcity was the reason. Where that obtained relative to individual items in other lines, consumers likewise were busy in buying and in hunting. Their success in the latter effort was not large.

Most lines were but little slower than in the previous week. The off season in fertilizer materials was, of course, an exception; but there was a lot of "figgerin' on the future" in that field. The guessing is largely how much relief will come by way of anhydrous ammonia on the nitrogen side and what kind of phosphatic material will have to be used. There is growing competition in potash.

Cancellations brought a bit of easing in some tight places, especially among chlorine compounds. Expectations looked for open marketing of some of those this month. Selling is not yet being pushed in any of the once tight lines. Nobody is ready to say what will be the character of demand two weeks hence. All business is somewhat in a tizzy.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 29, 1951	June 22, 1951	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
150.2	151.1	121.1	121.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9

Drug Producers' Labeling Control Rights Curtailed by Proposed Bill

The rights of drug manufacturers to control the labeling of their products, so as to limit sales to prescription use only, will be sharply curtailed under a compromise bill dealing with the refilling of prescriptions which was ordered reported to the house by the interstate commerce commission June 27. A special rule will be sought for early passage of the measure by the house.

The bill is a modification of the original Durham-Humphrey bill (HR 3298), which was designed to clarify the rights of pharmacists to refill prescriptions. It became necessary when the Food and Drug Administration interpreted the law to require the explicit consent of the prescribing physician for a prescription to be refilled. The ruling cast a shadow of doubtful legality on the activities of many druggists.

Under the bill ordered reported, an attempt is made to clarify, for the benefit of the pharmacist, those drugs which can be dispensed only on prescription and those which may be sold over the counter. The only drugs which can carry the RX legend are those that are to be determined by the administrator of the Federal Security Agency to fall within certain prescribed classes and no prescription providing for the use of these drugs can be refilled unless authorization is obtained from the prescriber.

Three Classes of Drugs

There are three such classes of drugs set forth in the bill:

1. A drug which is habit-forming.
2. A drug which the administrator determines, because of its toxicity or harmful effects, or method of use, is safe and efficacious for use only after professional diagnosis.
3. A drug which is covered by an effective application under the "new drug" section of the FDA act.

Unless the drug falls within the limits

Continued on page 61

OIT Revises Export License Rules for Several Chemicals

Applicants for licenses to export bismuth salts and compounds will be asked by the Office of International Trade to provide establishing a fairer and more equitable program of export allocation.

Effective June 28, each applicant for a license to export these materials in bulk is being required to show on the application (in addition to the total net weight of the commodity) the weight in pounds of bismuth contained in the proposed shipment.

OIT also announced that, effective July 1, validated licenses will be required to export the following chemicals to either country groups R or O destinations:—Tungstic acid and anhydride; tungsten chlorides, oxides, salts and all compounds.

Effective July 3, no small order shipments of sebacic acid without a validated license will be allowed. Heretofore, shipments valued at $250 or less could be exported without a validated license.

Effective June 28, industrial nitrates and persulphates (n.e.s.) were removed from the positive list and placed on general licensing for exportation to all group O and all group R destinations except to sub-group A, Hong Kong and Macao.

It was further announced that general license privileges have been extended to shipments of the polyacrylate plastics to country group O destinations. Shipments of this material to group R destinations continue to require a validated license.

Lead, Tungsten Export Quotas Unchanged in July-September

Export quotas of 1,800 short tons of lead and 6,000 pounds of tungsten for licensing during the third quarter of this year were announced June 28 by the Office of International Trade. This is the same amount established for licensing in the second quarter.

OIT also announced that certain types of non-ferrous metals, alloys and products have been added to the list of commodities subject to licensing against export quotas under the Controlled Materials Plan. Effective August 1, OIT will revoke all licenses covering controlled commodities issued prior to June 1, unless revalidation of the licenses has been requested by the licensee and granted by OIT.

The commodities affected by this action include such items as nickel silver or German nickel, containing 40 percent or more copper in the form of bars, rods or sheets; beryllium copper rods, strips and wire and beryllium powder containing copper; copper alloys, with a copper content of 40 percent or more, except brass, bronze, nickel or gold, in the form of bars, rods, bare wire, shapes, sheets, strips, flakes, rolls, pipe, tubing, casting and powder; beryllium metal tubes, phosphor copper powder, cupro-nickel strips, cupro-nickel wire, copper nickel wire, nickel silver wire and Dumet wire containing copper; building wire and cable, weatherproof and slow burning wire and insulated copper wire.

Coal Chemicals Price Ceiling Extended to Oct. 1

Temporary ceiling prices established for producers of coke, coal chemicals and cokeoven gases by Supplementary Regulation 13 have been continued in effect until October 1 by the Office of Price Stabilization, in an amendment announced June 28. The temporary ceilings were scheduled to expire June 30. The agency said that the life of the regulation was extended to enable a survey to be made of the industry upon which a specific price regulation will be based. The survey will take sixty days to complete.

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Additional tax amortization certificates covering new plants or facilities in the area of the chemical industry were issued during the period June 15 to 22 by the Defense Production Administration, it was announced June 25. The following listing shows the product, the applicant company, plant location and the percentage of cost that is eligible for accelerated tax amortization:—

Adrenocorticatropic hormone—Armour & Co., Chicago, 55 percent of $11,617,500.

Ammonium sulphate—Sloss-Scheffield Steel & Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala., 85 percent of $150,000.

Aureomycin—American Cyanamid Company, New York, 60 percent of $12,000,000.

Benzene hexachloride—Kolker Chemical Works, Inc., Newark, N. J., 50 percent of $555,773.

Benzene polyethylene products—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation (Semet-Solvay Division), Buffalo, N. Y., 70 percent of $6,940,000.

Benzene, toluene—The Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, 75 percent of $5,600,000.

Bis (2-chloroethyl) formal—Thickel Corporation, Trenton, N. J., 85 percent of $901,000.

Coke by-products—American Steel & Wire Company of New Jersey, Cleveland, Ohio, 75 percent of $167,326.

Glycerin—The Harshaw Chemical Company, Gloucester City, N. J., 50 percent of $290,510.

Iso-butane and butane—Signal Oil & Gas Company, Los Angeles, Calif., 75 percent of $250,000.

Paraffin—Diamond Alkali Company, Painesville, Ohio, 70 percent of $1,226,150.

Sorbitol—Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., 70 percent of $1,531,000.

Sulphuric acid—American Smelting and Refining Company, Tacoma, Wash., 80 percent of $891,739; Garfield Chemical & Manufacturing Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, 80 percent of $2,500,000; Stauffer Chemical Company, Richmond, Calif., 80 percent of $283,500.

State Title to Tidelands Voted by House Group

The house judiciary committee has voted its approval of H.R. 4484 giving the states title to the tidelands, and the measure has been reported for house passage. The senate interior committee has made overtures towards reporting a similar bill to the senate, but thus far Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, chairman, has been able to stall off final action.

The house bill gives title to the states of lands for a distance of three miles from the low-water mark, except in the case of Texas, where the state authority would extend for ten and a half miles because of conditions under which Texas joined the Union. Control over lands from the state lines to the continental shelf would be exercised by the federal government. The states would get all the revenues from production of oil and gas in the submerged lands within their own boundaries and 37½ percent of the revenues from leases or royalties on production on the continental shelf.

Sulphur Allocation Held No Help to US Industry

Freeport Sulphur Company, in an action underscoring the seriousness of the world-wide sulphur shortage, has warned domestic consumers that a cut in its present allocation rate of the strategic mineral will be necessary if the government should continue to direct the shipment of increasingly large amounts for export in the face of the prospect of increasing demands at home.

In a letter to domestic customers, now receiving sulphur on the basis of 85 percent of their purchases for the year ended September 30, 1950, Freeport emphasized that there had been no change in the critical supply picture despite a June 1 order of the National Production Authority limiting industry to no more sulphur than it used last year.

"The 85 percent rate under our allocation program," the Freeport letter to customers pointed out, "was determined after the government issued its initial directive for exports during the first quarter. The tonnage required by this directive was later increased, and the second-quarter directive called for a still larger tonnage." Freeport pointed out that during the second quarter the government has also directed the company to supply certain domestic customers with extra tonnage for special purposes, and concluded that "if the government should continue to direct the shipment of increasingly large amounts for export and for special purposes at home, we shall be obliged to reduce our present rate of allocation."

Expansion Projects Planned

Meanwhile, steps were being taken in other countries to expand the world-wide production of sulphur. The Noranda Mines, Quebec, Canada, plans to produce sulphur and sulphuric acid from pyrites. Pyrites concentrates would be shipped from the mines to a plant to be established in the industrial area of the lower lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley. An initial daily capacity of 250 tons of pyrites is planned, which will be increased later to 500 tons and ultimately to 2,000 tons.

In Mexico, the corporation controlling the sulphur mines at Huascama, San Luis Potosi, has been reorganized and production on a considerably larger scale is expected to begin in about six months. The work is being supported by a government loan.

A contract has been granted to exploit sulphur deposits at Tixan, Chimborazo, Ecuador, and a sulphuric acid plant is expected to be in operation in about a year. It is also planned to establish carbon disulphide, caustic soda and rayon plants, with United States and Ecuadoran capital. However, the extent of the sulphur deposits has not yet been determined and it is not known whether all these projects will materialize.

France to Boost Output

To help meet domestic requirements for sulphur, France plans to increase production at the Narbonne-Malvezy deposits from 13,000 metric tons annually to 20,000 tons within the next few years.

A large plant to extract sulphur from crude oil will be built near Southampton, England, by the Esso Petroleum Company. The plant, which is expected to be in operation early in 1953, is expected to yield about 12,000 tons of sulphur annually.

Because of prolonged labor difficulties, sulphur production in Italy last March was at the lowest point in more than a year. It is hoped to increase output this year by a reorganization of the Sicilian industry.

Sulphur Allocated in Canada

Complete allocation control over supplies of sulphur was ordered June 28 by the Canadian Defense Production Department. The order becomes effective today. After today, no one in Canada may buy or sell sulphur without approval of the department's chemical administrator. The move was taken to channel sulphur first into defense production and then, in order of priority, into civilian industry.

CPR 22 Eased

Manufacturers who sell products in returnable containers may adjust their ceiling prices to reflect the increased cost of such containers, it was announced by the Office of Price Stabilization June 28, in supplementary regulation 9 to CPR 22, effective July 2. The increased cost of returnable containers was not included among the costs which manufacturers could compute in calculating their ceiling under the original draft of CPR 22.

Texas Gulf Elects Officers; to Expand

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company has announced the election of Walter H. Aldridge as chairman of the board, Fred M. Nelson as president and Thomas S. Lamont as chairman of the newly-formed executive committee. Other members of the executive committee are Erle V. Daveler and Lowell C. Wadmond.

Walter H. Aldridge

Fred M. Nelson

The company has also revealed completion of plans to increase the capacity of its Moss Bluff mine by approximately 50 percent. Application has been made for authority to proceed with the construction and orders for boilers and necessary auxiliary equipment have been placed.

Construction of the original Moss Bluff plant, which began operations in June, 1948, was the first of a series of steps taken by the company to increase sulphur production. It was followed by the construction at Worland, Wyo., of a plant to recover crude sulphur from sour gas. Last fall the company started construction of a new sulphur producing plant on the Spindletop Dome near Beaumont, Tex.

Continued on page 61

Solvay Appoints Bates Head of Alkali Section

Appointment of Carlton Bates as vice-president in charge of the alkali section of The Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has been announced. Mr. Bates succeeds R. H. Perkins, who has been in Solvay's employ for thirty-nine years and has requested that he be relieved of the heavy duties of his present position. Mr. Perkins will continue with Solvay as a consultant until the end of the year.

Mr. Perkins became a Solvay vice-president in 1945. Prior to that time, he occupied position of director of operations for fifteen years, with offices in Syracuse.

Mr. Bates has been employed by Solvay for thirty-five years and succeeded Mr. Perkins as director of operations in 1945. For some ten years previous to that, he had been manager of the company's Baton Rouge, La., plant.

H. R. Margetts has been promoted to the position of director of operations. Mr. Margetts first came to work for Solvay in 1918. Appointed production manager in 1942, he became assistant director of operations in 1945.

Ind. Standard to Build Isooctyl Alcohol Plant

Plans for the construction of a complete plant to produce isooctyl alcohol at the Wood River, Ill., refinery of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) were announced June 27 by Dr. M. G. Paulus, vice-president in charge of manufacturing. Final design of the isooctyl alcohol plant is now being completed and actual construction work is expected to start soon, Dr. Paulus said. Based on projected schedules, the installation will be completed before the end of 1952, provided the necessary construction materials can be obtained as required. The Wood River plant is being designed for the production of 10,000,000 pounds of isooctyl alcohol per year. Indoil Chemical Company, chemical sales subsidiary of Indiana Standard, will handle the sale of the isooctyl alcohol from the new plant.

Celanese Starts Construction Of Paraformaldehyde Plant

Celanese Corporation of America, under the terms of certificate of necessity granted by the government, has started construction of a large paraformaldehyde plant to be erected on the same site as its present chemical plant at Bishop, Tex. This new expansion will increase the output of paraformaldehyde in the United States several fold and will help to alleviate the shortage of a critical defense raw material.

Monsanto Chemical Elects Christian Vice-President

The board of directors of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, elected J. L. Christian as a vice-president of the company at a meeting June 26. Mr. Christian, who has been general manager of the company's phosphate division since October, 1948, came to Monsanto from the Swann Corporation, Anniston, Ala., where he was employed in 1933. The Swann organization was acquired by Monsanto in 1935.

The company also announced that E. T. Collinsworth, jr., will become a member of the development department of the phosphate division, in charge of market analysis and business research. He joined Monsanto in 1951, as assistant manager of the sales research department of the company's plastics division at Springfield, Mass.

FDA Names Stephens To Succeed Dr. Elliott

Dr. Louis D. Elliott, associate commissioner of foods and drugs since 1945, retired from government service June 30. He was succeeded by Malcolm R. Stephens, chief of the Chicago district. Mr. Stephens joined the Food and Drug Administration in 1930 and was chief of the St. Louis district before going to Chicago in 1943. His principal assignments will be in the law enforcement program, with special emphasis on maintenance of standards of quality and purity for domestic food products and for importations from other countries.

Glidden Co. to Expand Soybean Protein Output

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, will spend $700,000 immediately to expand its production of "Alpha" protein (chemically-isolated soybean protein), Dwight P. Joyce, president, revealed last week. The new plant facilities will be an addition to the company's soya products division plant in Chicago. The expansion will enable Glidden to increase its "Alpha" protein output 40 percent.

Int'l Minerals Promotes Two

John W. Rutland has been appointed general manager and Joe F. Stough sales manager of the plant food division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago. Mr. Rutland, who has been with the company thirty years, has been general sales manager of the plant food division since 1950. Mr. Stough began his service with the company twenty-six years ago and has been general manager of the northern region of the plant food division since 1948.

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US to Cut Tin Buying

General Services Administration announced late Friday that it had informed two foreign tin producing countries that it intends to cut sharply its buying of the metal for stockpiling, starting this week.

The agency told Indonesian and Belgian Congo tin producers that it plans to limit the purchase of tin for the next six months to 100 tons. While GSA stockpiling purchases are secret, it is believed that the figure named for the next half is below the normal six-months purchase rate.

Naval Stores Export Regulations Continued

The present policy of licensing exports of naval stores under an "open-end" quota will be continued until further notice, but the supply-demand situation will be kept under continuing review, the Office of International Trade announced June 27.

Under "open-end" licensing, no formal quantitative quota is established, but exports are controlled with due regard to national security and protection of domestic supplies, OIT explained. Exports of naval stores have been subject to licensing for approximately five months.

The domestic and foreign supply-demand situation of naval stores was discussed with the naval stores export advisory committee. Committee members indicated that the situation does not appear to warrant the establishment of quantitative quotas at this time. At the meeting OIT representatives reported that the following quantities of naval stores have been licensed for export since April 1, 1951, as compared with total exports in the year 1950:—

	Licensed Exports Apr. 1-June 22, 1951	Exports 1950
Rosin, gum, 520-lb. dms...	93,924	511,708
wood, 520-lb. dms	54,117	327,448
Turpentine, gum, 50-gal. bbls.	27,408	137,879
wood, 50-gal. bbls	4,526	63,872
Terpene hydrocarbons, gals.	705,677	1,978,704
Pine oil, gals	308,274	1,473,198
Tar and pitch of wood, lbs.	4,051,000	31,427,000
Tall oil, crude, lbs.....	9,080,000	30,099,000
refined, lbs.....	4,996,000	6,208,000

A representative of the Department of Agriculture reported that the United States supply of rosin (gum, wood, and tall oil rosin and tall oil) for the 1950-51 crop year totaled 3,401,554 drums (520

—Continued on page 75

Naval Stores Act Will Include Tall Oil Rosin

Proposed revisions of the regulations for the administration and enforcement of the federal naval stores act were announced June 28 by the Department of Agriculture. Principally they would:—

1. Include "tall oil rosin," made by recovery of almost pure rosin acids from tall oil, in the specified kinds of rosin, and provide a standard definition for "tall oil rosin."

2. Revise the definition of "eligible processing plant" to include plants producing "tall oil rosin," for the purpose of extending the licensed federal naval stores inspection service to such plants.

3. Provide for inspection and certification of naval stores products other than turpentine and rosin by government inspectors, under stated conditions.

4. Include a schedule of fees for inspection and analysis of naval stores which are designed to meet the actual cost of maintaining this service.

The proposed revisions are considered necessary by the department because of the technological improvements which have taken place in the naval stores industry during the past several years, and

—Continued on page 75

P.A.'-Eye View of Business

Composite view, July 1, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Industrial purchasing agents, reviewing general business conditions for the month of June, report a continuation of the softening which was under way in May. Backorder positions have been deteriorating now for four months. In June, 40 percent confirmed this condition, and we have to go back to June, 1949, to find a comparable decline. Production, which started down in April in an attempt to find a balance with the lower demand, shows a further slackening in June, with 21 percent on lower schedules.

Defense orders are not filling the gap. The Controlled Materials Plan is not expected to have much effect until the end of the third quarter. July and August, heavy industrial vacation months, are expected to be slow. The search for defense and subcontract business is increased by these conditions.

Prices, particularly of commodities not under control, are showing weakness. The largest number of items since October, 1949, record June declines. Industrial inventories are trending down because of the close buying policy. Some report stocks are in better balance because of improved deliveries.

Employment is holding fairly well. Few show increases in personnel. More plants are on shorter worktime. Scattered labor unrest is noted.

Buying policy is reported to be very conservative. The movement is quite definitely into the lower brackets of a "hand-to-mouth" to ninety-day range. Purchasing agents are taking a very cautious view of the next few months, and regulations restrict extended commitments of the scarce materials.

Commodity Prices

While the price structure is generally firm, increased supply and lower demand are depressing some prices of uncontrolled commodities. The effects of price regulations will not be felt in the markets before the middle of July. However, there has been a trickle of price rollbacks, some of them very drastic. If the few cutbacks now in evidence are an indication of the overall results of CPR July 2 filings, the rollback will be very small, probably not over 5 percent.

A more realistic approach to pricing is developing, caused by the stronger competitive trend of fabricated goods.

Inventories

Industrial raw material inventories declined in June. Reduction in new orders, cutbacks in production, and postponed deliveries of finished goods are causes for deferring deliveries of easier-to-get items. Coupled with the regulated intake of critical materials, this is helping to bring manufacturers' inventories into balance. CMR is expected to aid materially in this respect, by furnishing allotments of controlled materials sufficient to balance in-process operations. In the next few months, this balancing of materials can create a surge in production of finished products, but locating warehouse space for them is another problem.

Employment

The number on the payrolls held fairly constant in June. More labor is being retained on shorter work schedules, awaiting an upturn in defense orders or a change in civilian goods demand. More, and longer, vacation periods for July and August have been announced. School graduates are relieving tight spots of unskilled labor in some areas and filling up trainee programs. Second-shift operators

—Continued on page 82

Solvay to Expand Chlorine Capacity at Syracuse Plant

Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, announced today that it will shortly commence construction of a new mercury cell chlorine-caustic soda unit at its plant near Syracuse, N. Y. The new plant will involve an expenditure in the order of $10,000,000 and will about double capacity of Solvay's chlorine-producing facilities at Syracuse. It is estimated that eighteen months to two years may be required to complete the project.

Solvay produces chlorine at its Baton Rouge, La.; Huntsville, Ala.; and Hopewell, Va., plants as well as at Syracuse. The Hopewell plant uses salt and nitric acid as raw materials with sodium nitrate as a co-product and nitrosyl chloride as a by-product. At Solvay's other plants, chlorine and caustic soda are produced by electrolysis of salt brine.

Just recently Solvay announced expansion of its Hopewell chlorine plant, in which a new chemical process developed by Solvay research will be employed. Under this process the nitrosyl chloride produced as a by-product in the existing chlorine plant at that location will be reacted with oxygen to produce chlorine and nitrogen tetroxide. The latter product will then be used to make additional nitric acid.

Int'l Minerals Acquires Thomson Phosphate Co.

International Minerals & Chemical Corportion, Chicago, has purchased the Thomson Phosphate Company. The acquired concern, which was organized in 1920 with headquarters in Chicago, has maintained a sales and distributing organization for the distribution of fine ground phosphate rock to dealers and farmers for direct application to the soil. Thomson phosphate ships regularly to dealers in twenty-eight states, and International Minerals is its source of raw material.

Miss M. C. Boyle, who has served as president of Thomson Phosphate for the past ten years since the death of its founder, George Thomson, continues in a managerial capacity. She has been in charge of sales since the founding of the company. Meanwhile, International Minerals has appointed F. A. Koechlein general manager of the phosphate division, of which the Thomson concern has become a part.

Havey Quits N.J. Zinc Post

Marshall L. Havey has resigned as executive vice president of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, effective July 31, when he will reach the retirement age. He will continue on a part-time basis, on special assignment, as assistant to the president.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Acetic acid, Bombay, India (HO-4, exclusive agency).

Essential oils, including cedarwood, lemongrass, palmarosa, ginger grass and balsam, Noerdlingen, Germany (HO-2).

Oils and greases (animal and vegetable), Antwerp, Belgium (HO-1).

Oleo oil, Antwerp, Belgium (HO-1).

Plastics materials, including polystyrene, cellulose acetate, phenolics, and polyvinyl chloride, Johnnesburg, Union of South Africa (HO-3); unspecified, Bombay, India (HO-4, exclusive agency).

Salicylates, Bombay, India (HO-4, exclusive agency).

Sodium bicarbonate, Bombay, India (HO-4, exclusive agency).

Sulphur, Bombay, India (HO-4, exclusive agency).

Tallow, Antwerp, Belgium (HO-1).

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

A census of American direct investments abroad is being made by the Department of Commerce, and businesses and persons with such investments who haven't already done so had better fill out the forms and mail them to the department. The census is mandatory, and reports are supposed to be in by July 31. Every person having an interest in a direct investment abroad is required to file a separate report for each controlled enterprise or for each country in which the foreign organization operates.

Direct investments are defined as business enterprises outside the United States or its possessions substantially controlled by United States residents. This control may take many forms, including direct proprietorships, partnerships, direct foreign branches of American business firms (or unincorporated foreign operations of United States-incorporated enterprises), foreign-incorporated subsidiaries, or a minority interest in a foreign-incorporated enterprise which constitutes a part of a controlling interest exercised by associated American investors. Among the criterions of a direct investment is that the United States ownership consist of 25 percent or more of the voting securities of the foreign enterprise.

The information sought are data as of December 31, 1950, on the size and composition of direct investments abroad, foreign earnings of companies operating outside the United States, and on various types of transactions between American parent organizations and their controlled enterprises. The reports will give for the first time a detailed picture of how American direct investments abroad changed under the influence of war and postwar expansion. It is the first census since the war, and the results will be comparable with the census of the Treasury department conducted during World War II and the earlier censuses of the commerce department in 1929, 1936 and 1940.

The Treasury census showed American investments abroad amounting to $7,200,000,000 as of May, 1943. Experts believe the current census will show that these investments have nearly doubled since that time. Thirty percent of the 1943 investments were in manufacturing, about 19 percent in petroleum, 17 percent in public utilities, 9 percent each in mining and smelting and in trade, and 16 percent in all other industries. Changes in the pattern of the investments are looked for in the new survey, as well as in the regional distribution of the total.

The information will be most useful to both the government and industry in planning Point Four programs.

Defense Buying Maze

In the midst of the appropriation-cutting efforts of congress, it was discouraging to the senate last week to learn that the Department of Defense has not yet

—Continued on page 34

NPA Now Allocating Two More Chemicals

Allocation of methyl chloride and sebacic acid, effective July 1, was announced by the National Production Authority June 26. The chemicals will be allocated as appendix B materials under NPA order M-45, requiring a supplier to get authorization before filling orders. Consumers do not make application to NPA but are required to certify to suppliers the end-uses of the materials.

Ordinarily, the filing date for form 47, for shipment of methyl chloride will be the fifteenth day of the month before shipment is to be made. For July, however, the supplier is asked to make the application as soon as possible.

NPA said production of methyl chloride has increased about 20 percent, and facilities for a greater output are being added. However, consumption has accelerated at an even more rapid rate. This has made allocation necessary to assure a sufficient supply for defense and defense-supporting uses and to distribute the remainder equitably to civilian users, NPA said.

While use of methyl chloride for refrigerant gas has declined, its use in the production of synthetic rubber has increased rapidly. About 1,500,000 pounds a month are consumed for synthetic rubber manufacture now, requiring almost 75 percent of the present methyl chloride output. The synthetic rubber program is continuing to expand and will need even more methyl chloride, NPA said.

Sebacic Acid Needed for Defense

The purpose of the sebacic acid action is to assure sufficient quantities for defense and essential civilian uses. Defense requirements, already taking more than half of the present production, are still increasing. Sebacic acid is a free-flowing powder manufactured by treating castor oil with caustic soda at high temperatures, forming an alkali salt which is converted to sebacic acid through treatment with sulphuric acid.

An important and comparatively new use of sebacic acid is in the preparation of plastic type nylon, which is used extensively for electrical insulation and for brush bristles because of its resistance to water absorption and its ability to withstand hard wear. An older use of sebacic acid is as an intermediate in the preparation of monomeric esters, which are use-

—Continued on page 83

British American, Shawinigan To Build Plant in Montreal

British-American-Shawinigan, Ltd., a petrochemicals concern formed recently by British American Oil Company, Ltd., and Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., will build a $4,000,000 plant to produce acetone and phenol in Montreal East, Canada, Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec revealed last week. Engineering plans are now being drawn up, he said, and the new unit is expected to get into operation by late next year.

British-American-Shawinigan, which is owned on a fifty-fifty basis by British American Oil and Shawinigan Chemicals, in the new plant will employ a new process which will make use of waste gas from British American Oil's plant in Montreal East. Shawinigan Chemicals already produces acetone at its Shawinigan Falls plant from carbide, which is made from a mixture of coal and limestone.

Texas Int'l Manganese Corp. To Build Brownsville Plant

Texas International Manganese Corporation has announced plans calling for the construction of a manganese concentration plant at Brownsville, Tex. The firm expects to get building operations under way within ninety days if necessary appropriations are obtained from government agencies. The Brownsville site was selected because of its proximity to Mexico's low-grade manganese deposits, which will be the source of ore for the plant.

Samuel Forms Chemical Div.

Frank Samuel & Co., New York, has established a chemical division in the company, effective today, under the direction of David R. Chamberlain and Gerald E. Sternheim. Mr. Chamberlain was formerly secretary of William S. Gray & Co., and Mr. Sternheim was export manager for Rosenthal Bercow Company, both New York.

The new division will handle a general line of chemicals, including solvents, alcohols, naval stores, hydrocarbons, ketones, esters and fine chemicals.

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From the International Conference on Gerontology recently held in Liege, Belgium, comes exciting news on the use of the testosterones in extending the useful period of the life of the aging man. Again the growing value and breadth of these modern medical weapons is demonstrated.

In line with its policy of completeness and service, New York Quinine and Chemical Works has now made available to its customers, these three chemicals which are in growing demand for an increasingly important group of oral and parenteral preparations, as well as medicated unguents.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel. Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler notel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 9-11.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Mineral Feeds Association, annual meeting, Bismarck hotel, Chicago, Ill., September 18-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Tanners' Council of America, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, August 21-22.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Monsanto Reassigns Six In Central Research Dept.

Drs. Joseph J. Burbage and Earl W. Gluesenkamp have been promoted to new positions of associate directors of Monsanto Chemical Company's central research department, Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. Burbage, who formerly was assistant director of the central research department, will continue as executive director of the Mound and Scioto laboratories which Monsanto is operating for the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Gluesenkamp, formerly assistant director of the department, will report on all matters pertaining to the company's central research laboratories.

At the same time, four members of the central research laboratory staff were promoted to positions of assistant director in charge of specific projects. Wallene R. Derby was named assistant director in charge of pilot plants, Dr. William S. Emerson was named assistant director in charge of organic research, J. C. Harris was named assistant director in charge of application research and Dr. Ralph R. Wenner was named assistant director in charge of engineering and process development. All promotions are effective July 1.

DCAT Dinner March 6

The twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will be held the evening of March 6, 1952, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

NMFA to Meet Sept. 18-19

The National Mineral Feeds Association will hold its 1951 convention September 18 and 19 at the Bismarck hotel, Chicago.

Oils, Fats Consumption: April

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in April, 1951, totaled 1,186,001,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census, Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	213,379,000
Paint and varnish	52,772,000
Processing	240,929,000
Refining	421,055,000
Soap	147,691,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	2,219,000	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	[1] .....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	34,000	[1]
Sulphonation	191,000	352,000
Soap	34,000	5,000
Paint and varnish	500,000	17,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Chemicals	132,000	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	40,000	20,000
Other uses	[4]6,514,000	[4]438,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	2,233,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[5] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	309,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	31,217,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	4,183,000
Hydrogenation	.....	3,234,000
Fat-splitting	5,500,000	.....
Sulphonation	27,000	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Other edible products	.....	1,315,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	10,466,000	9,240,000
Paint and varnish	.....	386,000
Other uses	[7]755,000	[1] .....
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	[5] .....
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[8]1,079,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	19,255,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	3,482,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	5,462,000
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	[1]	6,890,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	[1]	.....
Other uses	39,000	[11]114,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	71,231,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[1] .....
Hydrogenation	.....	19,027,000
Deodorizing	.....	932,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	27,529,000
Shortening	.....	9,918,000
Oleomargarine	.....	4,569,000
Other edible uses	.....	374,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	13,000
Other uses	[1]	[1]185,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[5]	[5] .....
Fat-splitting	[5]	[5] .....
Sulphonation	[5]	243,000
Soap	[5]	[5] .....
Paint and varnish	421,000	836,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[5]	[5] .....
Lubricants and greases	75,000	.....
Other uses	[5,11]906,000	631,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	25,000	355,000
Other uses[9]	514,000	[5] .....
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	[5] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[5]
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	28,256,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Soap	[1]	.....
Paint and varnish	12,924,000	16,735,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[12]8,445,000	[4]1,151,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	.....
Other uses	[1,12]7,772,000	[1,12]189,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	293,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	[5] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,137,000
Other uses	.....	281,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	10,000
Soap	.....	.....
Chemicals	[5]	[5] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	24,000
Other uses	.....	[8]185,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	172,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	.....
Soap	.....	24,000
Other uses	[1]	[1] .....
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	[10] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	281,000
Other edible uses	.....	[10] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[5] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	2,863,000	[1]
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	.....	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	.....	88,000
Hydrogenation	.....	1,891,000
Deodorizing	.....	2,256,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	1,561,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1]
Other edible uses	.....	656,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	412,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1]109,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	197,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	188,297,000	.....
Fat-splitting	734,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	82,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	46,003,000
Deodorizing	.....	9,653,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	44,243,000
Oleomargarine	.....	4,740,000
Other edible uses	.....	7,769,000
Soap	137,000	11,000
Paint and varnish	225,000	5,533,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	31,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	3,173,000	3,826,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[5] .....
Other uses	.....	[5] .....
Tung—	Pounds	
Paint and varnish	.....	5,194,000
Chemicals	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	130,000
Other uses	.....	[9]969,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	.....	15,272,000
Fat-splitting	.....	530,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,371,000
Sulphonation	.....	[1]115,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	12,997,000
Shortening	.....	2,616,000
Oleomargarine	.....	240,000
Other edible uses	.....	[1]436,000
Soap	.....	1,869,000
Paint and varnish	.....	[1]1,019,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[7]982,000
Chemicals	.....	[1]984,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1]373,000
Other uses	.....	[1]17,045,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation	.....	133,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	2,185,000
Other uses	.....	[9]760,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	5,443,000
Winterizing	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[5] .....
Hydrogenation	.....	782,000
Pressing	.....	5,935,000
Soap	.....	33,373,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	942,000
Other uses	.....	[8]1,248,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	8,901,000	5,103,000
Oleomargarine	[10]	.....
Hydrogenation	1,744,000	[5] .....
Other edible uses	281,000	209,000
Soap	[5]	[5] .....
Lubricants and greases	[5]	[5] .....
Other uses	[5,9]742,000	[5] .....
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	490,000	.....
Oleomargarine	221,000	.....
Other edible uses	123,000	.....
Soap	.....	216,000
Other uses	[5]	298,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	.....	3,011,000
Oleomargarine	.....	707,000
Hydrogenation	.....	1,171,000
Other edible uses	.....	[10] .....
Other uses	.....	[5] .....
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[5]	[5] .....
Hydrogenation	[5]	[5] .....
Pressing	1,740,000	.....
Shortening	575,000	361,000
Other edible	122,000	[10] .....
Soap	[5]	[5] .....
Lubricants and greases	[5]	.....
Other uses	[9]25,000	[9]25,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	22,474,000	.....
Fat-splitting	14,762,000	.....
Hydrogenation	713,000	[5] .....
Sulphonation	402,000	157,000
Soap	52,311,000	19,904,000
Lubricants and greases	2,042,000	73,000
Other uses	[9]5,495,000	[8]141,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	6,316,000
Soap	2,325,000
Lubricants and greases	621,000
Other uses	[10]7,036,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	2,171,000
Other uses	[5] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[5] .....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	[5] .....
Paint and varnish	66,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	20,000
Other uses	331,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	53,000
Paint and varnish	[10] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Other uses	[8]143,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Other uses	[8] .....
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	373,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	167,000
Soap	1,862,000
Paint and varnish	18,000
Chemicals	547,000
Lubricants and greases	347,000
Other uses	[10]1,802,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	27,000
Soap	279,000
Paint and varnish	53,000
Lubricants and greases	376,000
Chemicals	668,000
Other uses	[5,10]3,296,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	.....
Hydrogenation	[5] .....
Soap	2,593,000
Paint and varnish	1,186,000
Lubricants and greases	[5] .....
Chemicals	2,062,000
Other uses	[10]4,973,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	7,356,000
Soap	4,462,000
Paint and varnish	61,000
Other uses	[8]476,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	2,616,000
Fat-splitting	1,753,000
Hydrogenation	6,737,000
Sulphonation	388,000
Pressing	1,806,000
Shortening	[10] .....
Oleomargarine	[10] .....
Soap	2,368,000
Paint and varnish	[7]9
Linoleum and oilcloth	[12]608,000
Chemicals	2,458,000
Lubricants and greases	1,277,000
Other uses	[10]9,016,000

[1] Included in "vegetable oil, not specified, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[2] March figure of 5,190,000 revised to 9,837,000.
[3] March figure of 12,157,000 revised to 7,510,000.
[4] March figure of 783,000 revised to 1,200,000.
[5] March figure of 6,098,000 revised to 5,686,000.
[6] March figure of 991,000 revised to 884,000.
[7] March figure of 207,000 revised to 314,000.
[8] Included in materials (other than vegetable oils) not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[9] Includes 531,000 pounds denatured or shipped in inedible tanks.
[10] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[11] March figure of 892,000 revised to 542,000.
[12] March figure of 1,737,000 revised to 2,550,000.

Chemical Exposition Slated Nov. 26-Dec. 1

The twenty-third Exposition of Chemical Industries will be held November 26 to December 1 at the Grand Central Palace, New York. Advance reservations and applications for exhibit space, which will occupy all four floors of Grand Central Palace, indicate an exceptionally heavy concentration of exhibits this year in the two divisions of chemical materials and processing equipment.

Major achievements, a number of which will be fully disclosed for the first time at the exposition, include syntheses of insufficient natural substances which, in reduction to manufacturing practice, turn out by-products to fill new uses or substitute for conventional manufacturing ingredients; and also revolutionary new processes and plants for high-production, low-cost manufacture of materials that are in great demand. Such projects have been the joint accomplishment of groups of exhibitors, rather than individual undertakings. Their prime effect is to multiply heavily the economic value of the world's material resources, but the net effect is a manifold improvement in manufacturing technics. The showing of a great deal of equipment having a joint research-project background promises unusual interest for chemists, engineers and plant executives in many fields at this year's exposition.

E. R. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute, is chairman of the advisory committee of the 1951 exposition. The committee includes:—

Roger Adams, head, chemistry department, University of Illinois; Raymond F. Bacon, consulting chemist; Thomas H. Chilton, president. American Institute of Chemical Engineers; Hugh Craig, editor, OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER; J. V. N. Dorr, president, The Dorr Company; H. Howell Furman, president, American Chemical Society; Paul W. Hiller, president, Salesmen's Association of American Chemical Industry; Ralph M. Hunter, president, The Electrochemical Society; Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editorial director, *Chemical Engineering*; Walter J. Murphy, editor, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry;* W. T. Read, General Staff, Department of the Army; Charles F. Roth, manager of the exposition; N. A. Shepard, chemical director, American Cyanamid Company; E. K. Stevens, associate manager of the exposition; Harold E. Thompson, president, The Chemists' Club, and R. Gordon Walker, vice-president, Oliver United Filters, Inc.

The exposition is under the management of the International Exposition Company of New York, of which Mr. Roth, manager of the exposition, is president.

UK Sulphuric Acid Data For Jan.-March Reported

Statistics on the sulphuric acid industry in the United Kingdom during the period January 1 to March 31 this year have been published by the National Sulphuric Acid Association. Data on sulphuric acid and oleum in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4 follow:—

	Chamber only	Contact only	Chamber and contact
Stock, Jan. 1	32,046	37,210	69,256
Production	153,243	237,859	391,102
Receipts	21,447	14,133	35,580
Oleum feed	—	1,512	1,512
Adjustments	— 200	— 65	— 265
Use	86,910	122,488	209,398
Despatches	90,884	136,867	227,751
Stock, March 31	28,742	31,294	60,036
Total capacity represented	195,900	310,170	506,070
Percentage production	78.2%	76.7%	77.3%

Statistics on raw materials in tons are as follows:—

	Stock, Jan. 1	Receipts	Use	Stock, Mar. 31
Pyrites	59,465	54,017	49,473	63,980
Spent oxide	192,631	66,731	54,705	198,137
Sulphur and H_2S	62,977	60,686	66,656	56,463
Zinc concentrates	48,845	23,087	47,592	24,061
Anhydrite	525	37,401	37,866	60

Consumption of sulphuric acid and oleum in the United Kingdom by trade uses, in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4, during the period January 1 to March 31 is as follows:—

Agricultural purposes	207
Bichromate and chromic acid	3,384
Bromine	3,018
Copper pickling	565
Drugs and fine chemicals	2,872
Dyestuffs and intermediates	18,985
Explosives	3,280
Glue, gelatine and size	117
Hydrochloric acid	14,592
Hydrofluoric acid	2,374
Iron pickling (incl. tin-plate)	22,543
Metal extraction	481
Oil refining and petroleum products	14,645
Oils (vegetable)	2,374
Paint and lithopone	27,536
Phosphates (industrial)	708
Plastics, not otherwise classified	3,132
Rayon and transparent paper	52,054
Soap and glycerin	3,183
Sulphate of ammonia	67,522
Sulphates of copper, nickel, etc	4,844
Sulphate of magnesium	1,176
Superphosphates	90,634
Tar and benzol	3,912
Textile uses	5,004
Unclassified	38,134

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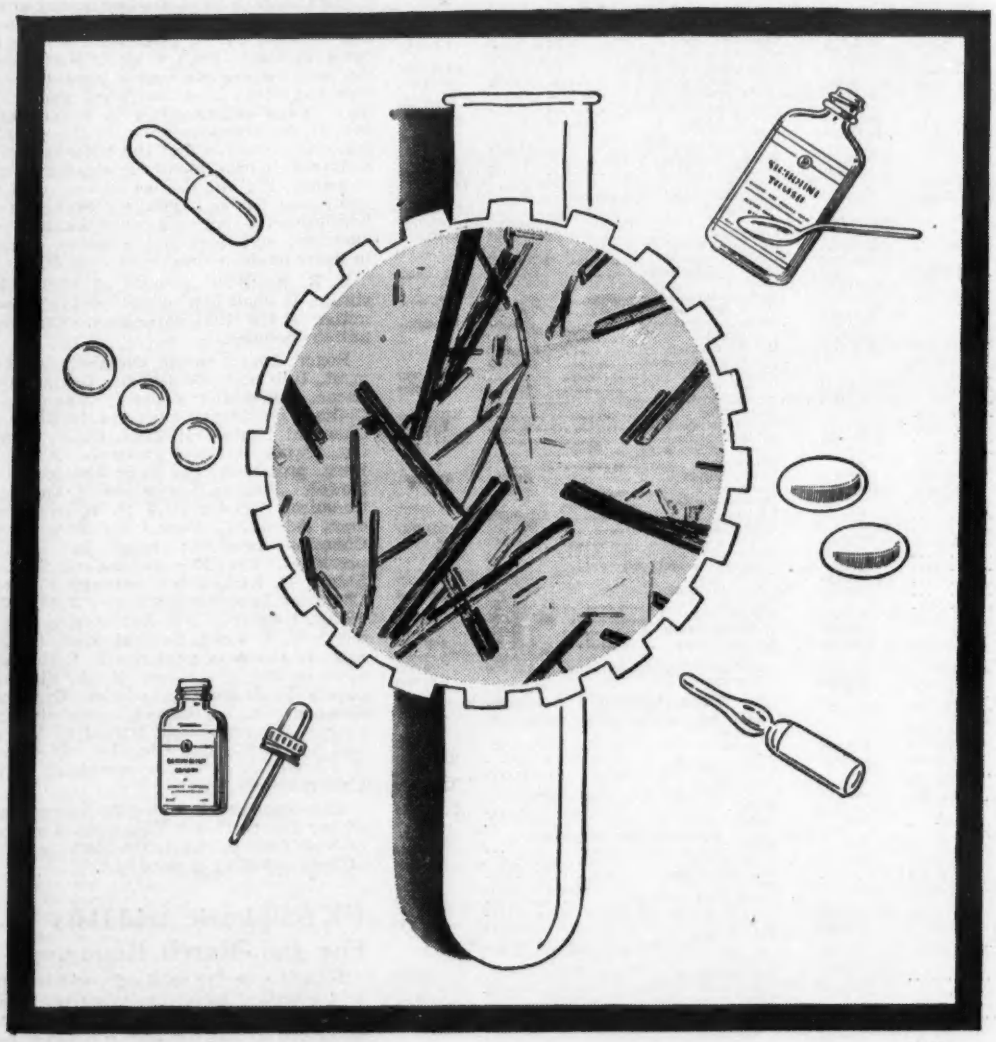

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*Boxer, G. E., and Rickards, J. C.: Chemical determination of Vitamin B_{12}. *Arch. Bio. Chem.* 30: 372–401, February 1951

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 29 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide tech. fib., dms lb. .45 —

Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .50 —
smaller lots lb. .56 —

Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —

Acid, abietic com'l. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —

cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 26.00

tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 19.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib dms., works lb. .25½- —

Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic resub. bbls. fb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous (tech (see Arsenic, white). USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic bots lb. 10.00 - 11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .39½- —

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .39½- —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½

Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —

Chicago, bbls. frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

USP (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb. 27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher.

USP cryst., dms. c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't... lb. 28 - —
smaller lots lb. 28½- —
kgs lb. 29½- —

gran., fine gran. dms. c.l. lb 24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't... lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb 25½ —
kgs. lb. 26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .22¼- .23½
double dist., dms lb. .23¾- .25

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .16½- .17¾
double dist., dms lb. .17 - .18¼

Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret dms., same basis lb. 1.34 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25

204° to 207° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.33 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.50 - 1.55

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 —

200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 —

Crotonic, fib dms. works lb 29 —

Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 - 25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs. works lb .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22

90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —

Gamma dry ground bbls. frt alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic)

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal 48% cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .37 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1958

Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .034 - —
tanks, Belle W. Va., 100% basis lb. .065 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 - 1.33

USP, cbys lb 78 - —

J, bbls. works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls. frt alld lb. .64 - —

L, bbls. frt. alld lb 1.25 —

Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —

tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - 11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 17.85

NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 .87

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .23 - .23¾
60%, dms lb. .21¾- .22½

Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .20 - .2040
water white, dms lb. .23 - .2340

Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Metahilic dms., works lb. .57 —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80

Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. .88 —

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .25½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 - 31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 - 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 - 38.00

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .32 - .33¼

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid. S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30

Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60

CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms. 100 lots, works lb 62 - —
smaller lots, works lb 64 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —

Palm oil, white dist. dms lb. 21¼ 21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00

Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Paraethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Acacia—Acid, Paramethylphenylcinchonic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor.	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks	railroad tankcars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U S Pharmacopoeia
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Paranitrobenzoic—Alcohol Salicyl

Acid, paranitrobenzoic, dms.....lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric 60% cbys. works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works.....lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .06 - .08¼
i.c.l., works.....lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picramic, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls.....lb. .55 - —
smaller lots dms.....lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works..lb. .25½ - .26
tanks, works.....lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms...lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls.....lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., i.c.l., works..gal. .36 - —
whse.....gal. .304 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech. bbls. c.l...lb. .35 - —
i.c.l.....lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls...lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works..lb. .90¾ - —
i.c.l., works.....lb. .92¾ - —

Acid, soybean oil, double dist., dms.....lb. .17½ - .18¾
single dist., dms.....lb. .17 - .18¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs....lb. .19¾ - .21
single-pressed, bgs.....lb. .19¼ - .20½
triple-pressed, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works..lb. .63 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.s., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works.....ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works.....ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis...lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
i.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .16 - .17¼
hydrogenated, dms.....lb. .18¾ - .20
Tannic, tech., dms.....lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.58 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .41 - —
small dms.....lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs.....lb. .53 - .56
Thioglycollic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%...lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
i.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T,2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works....lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots...oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots.....oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .44½ - —
i.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works.....lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.07 - 2.09
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.11 - 2.13
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.08 - —

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., i.c.l.....lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .31¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss..lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
fermentation refined, 126-132 C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
128-132°C. dms., i.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms.....lb. .65 - .68
tech. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .29¾ - .30¾
i.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30¾ - .31¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .28 - .29
synthetic normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .17½ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
i.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld....lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld....lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31½ - —
i.c.l., works.....lb. .32½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more..lb. .75 - .93
smaller lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
extra, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R..gal. 1.01½ - 1.03½
i.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R, gal. 1.05½ - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.gal. .89½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R....gal. .69½ - 1.03¼
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .57½ .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .69½ - 1.05¼
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½ - 1.14½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03¼
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l. E of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis.....gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis.....gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .94 - 1.09
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. .98 - 1.18
tanks, same basis.....gal. .92 - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.07
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74 - 1.16
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¼ - —
i.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 18.11 - 18.15½
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. 18.15 - 18.24½
tanks, same basis.....gal. 17.99 - 18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.01 - 1.05¼
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 19.08 - 19.12½
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. 19.12 - 19.21½
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18.96 - 18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
i.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29¼ - —
i.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27¾ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works....lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½ - —
i.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½ - —
i.c.l., works.....lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .17½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29¼ - —
i.c.l., works.....lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
i.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½ - —
i.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
i.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
Lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works.....lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
i.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).

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- ETHYL ACETATE
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Alcohol, Tetrahydrofurfuryl—Amphetamine Hydrochloride

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N.Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade dms c.l., Niagara Falls N Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .30 - —
tanks Niagara Falls N Y lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade dms gal 1.33 - 1.48
Aldrin 60% solut dms c.l works frt alld lb 1.06 —
l.c.l. works frt. alld lb. 1.20 —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin, bbls., fib dms lb. .81 - 2.00
Alizarin (see Dimethyl alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Allethrin, 100%, dms. works lb 55.00 - —
solution 30% dms 100 lb lots works lb 9.00 —
10% dms works gal 7.75 —
2% dms works gal 7.75 —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l. divd lb .16¾ —
l.c.l. divd lb 17½ —
tanks divd lb 15 —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb .51 —
solution 40% dms., works lb 25½ —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs lb. .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs lb. .35 - .50
Socotrine kgs lb .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol bbls frt alld lb. .85 —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls frt alld lb 45 —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-98% fib dms works frt alld lb 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. l.c.l. divd lb. lb .17 —
Alphatocopherol, nats allo 350.00 —
Acetate, bots kilo 350.00 —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .24 - .40
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs c.l. works lb. 03½ 05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Aluminum chloride, com'l, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech anhyd. bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. 10 —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -85.00
light, bgs. divd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al.O. fib dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al.O. fib dms. works lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
gel., dried, USP XIV fib dms. works lb. .83 - —
contract works lb. .80 - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline flour, classified 8-240 mesh dms frt alld lb .14 - .15
kgs ton frt alld lb. 12½ —
smaller lots frt alld lb .13 .15
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .32 - .33
kgs frt allo lb. .31 —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs. frt allo lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. allo. lb. .51 - .52
kgs. frt allo lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., divd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified dms. frt allo. lb. .16 .17
kgs frt allo lb .15 —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .59½- —
standard dms lb. .41 —
Powder lining extra fine dms lb. .97½- —
standard dms lb. .68½- —
rubber comp dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard dms lb .59 —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100 lb drums, 1½c per lb for 50-lb drums, 3c per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs, 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs, 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U S a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. allo. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .40 - .41
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .40 - .41
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .40 - .41
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
iron free, bgs. c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns. dms., works lb 60 —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots dms lb 6.00 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous fertilizer tanks works ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls, extra zone 1 lb 17 17½
2 lb 19 - .19½
3 lb 21 - 21½
4 lb 16 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 —
tanks, works anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Salt gray bgs. c.l works frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars works anhyd basis ton 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
benzoate USP dms kgs. 4,000 lbs. frt allo lb. 80 - —
smaller lots frt allo lb 81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms. c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls. works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., divd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran. NF bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs lb .90 - —
tech grade bbls. kgs lb 80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. carl, Los Angeles ton.76.95 - —
domestic, bgs., western works. ton.61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran. bbls., c.l. works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms. lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.32.00 -45.00
converters, Gulf and Atlantic ports, ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, divd. or frt. allo. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. allo. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb.36.00 -40.00
monobasic, bots lb.34.00 —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00

VICTAMIDE (U.S. Pat. 2122122)

Victamide is an ammonium salt of an amido-polyphosphate. It has the following typical analysis:

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

P_2O_5	76.1%
NH_3 (Total)	22.4%
NH_3 (Free)	15.4%
Amide N as NH_3	7.0%

PHYSICAL STATE

Victamide is a white, fluffy, non-crystalline solid. Its particle size is exceedingly fine, practically all being less than 5 microns. The apparent density is only 22 pounds per cubic foot. Victamide has a slightly salty taste and no odor.

SOLUBILITY

Victamide is highly soluble in water (100 grams will dissolve in 100 cc.), going into solution readily in hot water and slowly in cold. A 5% solution has a pH of approximately 5.3. It is slightly soluble in ethylene glycol, but practically insoluble in alcohol, acetic acid, butylacetate, acetone, benzene, toluene, and carbon tetrachloride.

VISCOSITY OF SOLUTIONS

Viscosity increases with concentration up to 25 centipoises at equal parts by weight of Victamide and water. At this concentration the solution has a specific gravity of 1.394.

are you seeking these unique properties?

YOU WILL BENEFIT FROM VICTAMIDE

The unique properties of Victamide offer opportunities for improving your process and increasing the selling advantages of your products. If you would like an experimental sample of Victamide, write today . . . on your company letterhead, please. We shall be glad to work with you.

SEQUESTERING AND WATER SOFTENING

Victamide forms complexes with many metallic ions including calcium, magnesium, copper, aluminum, and iron. Chelation is best accomplished in alkaline solution although this is not essential in every case. A chart showing the amounts of Victamide necessary to soften hard waters is given below. The figures show its effectiveness as a water softener when used with soap.

VICTAMIDE	Hardness of water treated—ppm					
	500	400	300	200	100	50
Room temp. oz. per gal.	.74	.60	.34	.14	.06	.03
140°F oz. per gal.	.44	.28	.20	.12	.06	.02

FLAME RETARDANT PROPERTIES

Victamide is an effective fire retardant. It is preferred in applications where an exceptionally high P_2O_5 content, great solubility, and noncrystalline character are important.

DEFLOCCULATION AND DISPERSION

Victamide's deflocculating and dispersing properties are showing promise in improving the fluidity, pumpability, and solids content of suspensions of kaolin clay, calcium carbonate, and other finely divided solids used in the paper and related industries. These properties also suggest applications in soap and detergent formulations to provide water softening, building, and nondusting characteristics.

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

141 West Jackson Boulevard • Chicago 4, Illinois
A. R. Maas Chemical Co., Division • 4570 Ardine Street, South Gate, California

Amphetamine, phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.	lb.	36.00	-40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
monobasic, dms.	lb.	6.25	—
Sulphate, dextro, dms.	lb.	36.00	-40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾	- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30¾	- .32¾
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.28	- .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil. 1½c. per pound higher.			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dms.	lb.	.95	- 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	1.95	- 2.65
Nitrite, USP, bots.	lb.	1.75	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.	lb.	.80	.85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.65	.70
imported, bls.	lb.	.60	- .70
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.43	- .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.18	- .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.19	- .20
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	- .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .37½
Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 2.85
Annatto, powder, dms.	lb.	24	25
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.19	- .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls. works	lb.	1.10	—
90%, bbls. works	lb.	1.25	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.85	.88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.42	Nom.
cases, c.l., mines	lb.	.42½	Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt., alld.	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.45½	—
c.l., works, Idaho	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	—
Sulphide, 62-64% ngs, frt. alld., dlvd.	lb.	.42	.42½
Trichloride, pails, works	lb.	.50	.52
solution, cbys.	lb.	.29	.30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)			
Antipyrene, NF, dms.	lb.	2.50	- 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	23.40	-23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.13	- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots.	oz.	5.00	5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms.	kilo.	90.00	-100.00
Argols, min. 50% bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity)		35.00	—
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
root, bls.	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.	lb.	.11	.14
Arsenic, metal, lump, tots., prompt shipt	lb.	.80	.90
Trioxide, USP, dms.	lb.	.40	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	.08½
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.30	.35
powd., obls., dms.	lb.	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton.	1,137.00	
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	587.00	—
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton.	484.00	—
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	379.00	- —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	323.00	- —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	302.00	- —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton.	279.50	- —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	150.50	- —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	150.00	- —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	135.00	- —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton.	135.00	- —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton.	106.50	- —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	106.50	- —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	101.50	- —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	91.60	- —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	71.40	- —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	63.00	- —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	59.50	- —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	50.50	- —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	42.50	- —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	37.00	- —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	36.00	- —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	34.00	- —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	37.00	- —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	37.00	- —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	24.50	- —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots			
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt.	ton.	34.00	- —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	38.00	- —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs. c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00	- —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	34.00	- —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	gal.	.09	- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	- —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	21.00	- —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicyclic.)			
Atropine, USP, bots.	oz.	10.75	-13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots.	lb.	5.75	- 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial	.42	- —
10,000 units	vial	.80	- —
50,000 units	vial	2.88	- —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs.	lb.	1.35	1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root)			
Barberry, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .45
tree bark, bgs.	lb.	.40	.45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.00	—
Sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.25	5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	82.50	87.50
smaller lots, works	ton.	92.50	97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.30	.35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	.19	- .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.80	- —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.30	-10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald.	lb.	.31½	- .32
Dioxide, dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
Hydrate crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls. works	lb.	.19	- —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	6.14	—
Monoxide (see Oxide)			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¾	- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Stearate, etns., c.l.	lb.	.44	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.46	- —
Barium sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe), X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.14	- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	- —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	- —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	90.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	100.00	- —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines	ton	9.40	-12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	- —
95-75% bgs., mines	ton	20.00	—
water-grd., paper, bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	37.60	-37.85
ex-whse., N. Y.	ton	53.45	-61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	9.50	-10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)			
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.58	- .60
root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works	ton.	12.50	- —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.73	- .78
tech. cbys., dms.	lb.	.50	.55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.22	.23½
Benzene (see Benzol)			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.02	.0225
l.c.l. works, unit	lb.	.0210	.0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry distributors, dms., c.l. dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.02¾	—
l.c.l., works, unit	lb.	.0295	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0325	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0335	—
Benzidine base, bbls.	lb.	1.02	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.50	3.77

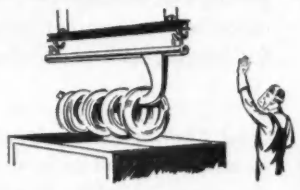
Amphetamine Phosphate—Bismuth-Ammonium Citrate

Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.37	- —
Birmingham district	gal.	.30	- .35
Chicago district	gal.	.30	- .35
Cleveland district	gal.	.30	- .35
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30	- —
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.35	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.37	- —
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.37	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.30	- —
Minaqua, Colo.	gal.	.35	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.37	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	- .35
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.37	- —
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.37	- —
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	- —
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.37	- —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.35	- —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.45	- 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys. frt. equald.	lb.	18	.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20½	.23½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	.24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. etns., works.	lb.	.90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.65	- 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, t.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.80	- —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	- —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.00	4.00
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.60	2.10
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.80
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.65	1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	1.68	- 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.	lb.	8.80	-10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works	lb.	90	- —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms. works	lb.	.78½	- —
tech., bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	- —
Custom contract	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00	—
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls. works	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms, works, 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	- 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.95	- —
Beth root, bls.	lb.	45	.50
Biotin, cryst.	gram	10.00	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	- —
Hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.65	- —
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	- —
Nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.17	- —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.	lb.	4.47	4.85
Oxychloride, dms.	lb.	4.32	4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms.	lb.	5.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.20	- —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.15	- —
Subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	5.37	- —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.65	- —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50	- —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.23	- —

What Part Does

MURIATIC ACID

Play in Your Production Program?

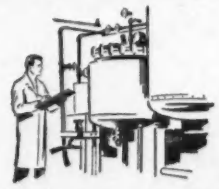


For Metal Pickling

For Oil Well Acidizing

For Chrome Tanning of Leather

In the Textile Industry



In the Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals

In the Manufacture of Vinyl Chloride

Of all industrial acids, Muriatic (Hydrochloric) Acid is second only to Sulfuric in versatility and volume used. Today, the demand for it has spiraled to new heights to meet accelerated production requirements in many of our most essential industries.

As a primary producer for over 50 years, General Chemical offers this important basic chemical in all grades and strengths from Standard to C. P. (Reagent) quality . . . from tank car to small bottle lots. The Standard grade is produced in 18°, 20° and 22° Baume strengths; Diamond and Crystal grades —20° Baume, and Reagent, Sp. Gr. 1.18.

Why not review your needs with our nearest office?

BASIC CHEMICALS

FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

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Offices: Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore • Birmingham • Boston • Bridgeport • Buffalo Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Denver • Detroit • Greenville (Miss.) • Houston Jacksonville • Kalmazoo • Los Angeles • Minneapolis • New York • Philadelphia Pittsburgh • Providence • St. Louis • San Francisco • Seattle • Yakima (Wash.)

In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Borneol—Calamus Root

Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- .22¾
Carload price 1/4c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
ngs. c.l., works lb .0740- —
l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb .1225 — —
uncompressed regular bgs., c.l., works lb .10 —
ngs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb .16 —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb .0850 — —
semi-reinforcing ngs. c.l., works lb .04 —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb .08 —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide synthetic bgs. c.l., works lb 11 - —
l.c.l. works lb 11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bis lb. .28 - .30
root, bis lb. .12 .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 .75
tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls. c.l. works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - 25
Bl. Adroot, bls lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. E. of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island St Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb 1.10 —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine)

Blue, copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N C., S C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph, 1/2c higher. Pac Coast, Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes
Blueflag, root, bis lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bis lb. .08 - .10

Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works lb.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate trihasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb 40 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.67 50 - —
crystals, 93½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 59 25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.37 75 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.83 50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Brucine cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 —
Sulphate NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 .30
Bromine purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys lb 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop bls lb. .30 .35
Brown iron oxide synth bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna burnt paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type bgs. same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke bbls works lb. .11 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries bgs lb. 80 .90
Burdock root bls lb. .22 .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
Butane, indust. tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark bls lb. .25 .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¼- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 — —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate dms works lb. .42 —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate reid dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - .43.
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

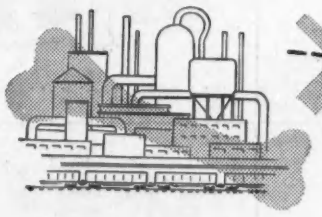
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars lb 5.00 5.25
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 —
anhydrous dms. 100 lbs or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide bots lb 6 70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
stripped, bls lb. .35 - .40
Imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.

It takes a world of bones to keep living standards high

around the world

around the clock

Consolidated buys bones



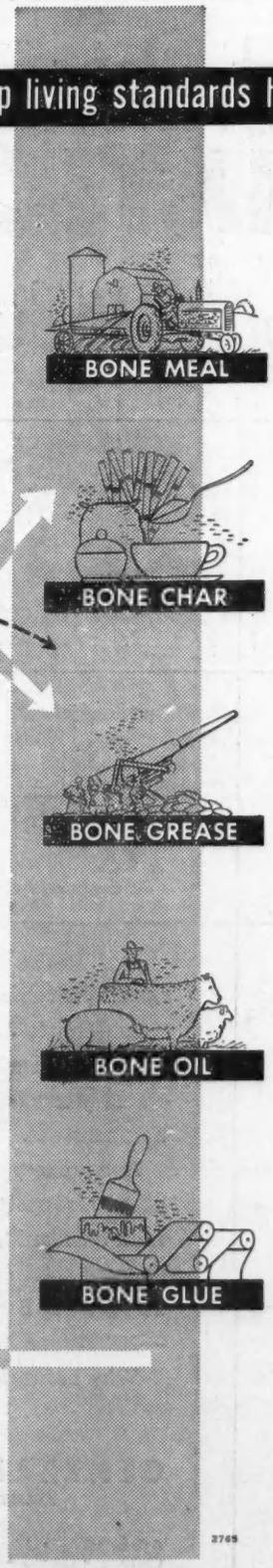
From prime steaks to essential clothing, the chemistry of modern living depends upon bones . . . tons upon tons, from all parts of the globe.

Consolidated Chemical Industries, the nation's largest processor, buys bones from India, Morroco, South America, Mexico and Canada . . . so that American industry can supply the world with better products.

If you have bones to sell—write us. We are always in the market and welcome all offerings.

CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES INC.

640 Mellie Esperson Bldg., Houston 2, Texas.
111 Sutter Street, San Francisco 4, Calif.



Fertilizer Grade Bone Meal, rich in essential minerals for the fields of vegetables and grain, supplies the soil with needed phosphoric acid.

Feeding Grade Bone Meal, a necessary mineral supplement to poultry and livestock food, supplies digestible tri-calcium phosphate for healthy animal development.

Bone Char, particularly effective form of activated carbon used in the sugar refining process, decolorizes and filters sugar and corn syrup. It's also used for water filtration, copper molding, as pigment for engraving processes, for refining of waxes . . . and many other important things which provide better living.

Bone Grease is used as a raw material in the production of stearic acid, oleic acid and glycerine. These vital war materials are in great demand.

Bone Oil is used as an inhibitor in certain chemical processes and for pest control in the livestock industry.

Bone Glue is an essential binder for modern paper, an ingredient of paint. It holds furniture together, is used in matches, playing cards and even bottle caps.

From Consolidated Chemical Industries' constant import of tons and tons of bones come these aids to better living by progressive modern chemistry.

2769

SALES OFFICES: SAN FRANCISCO • HOUSTON • NEW YORK

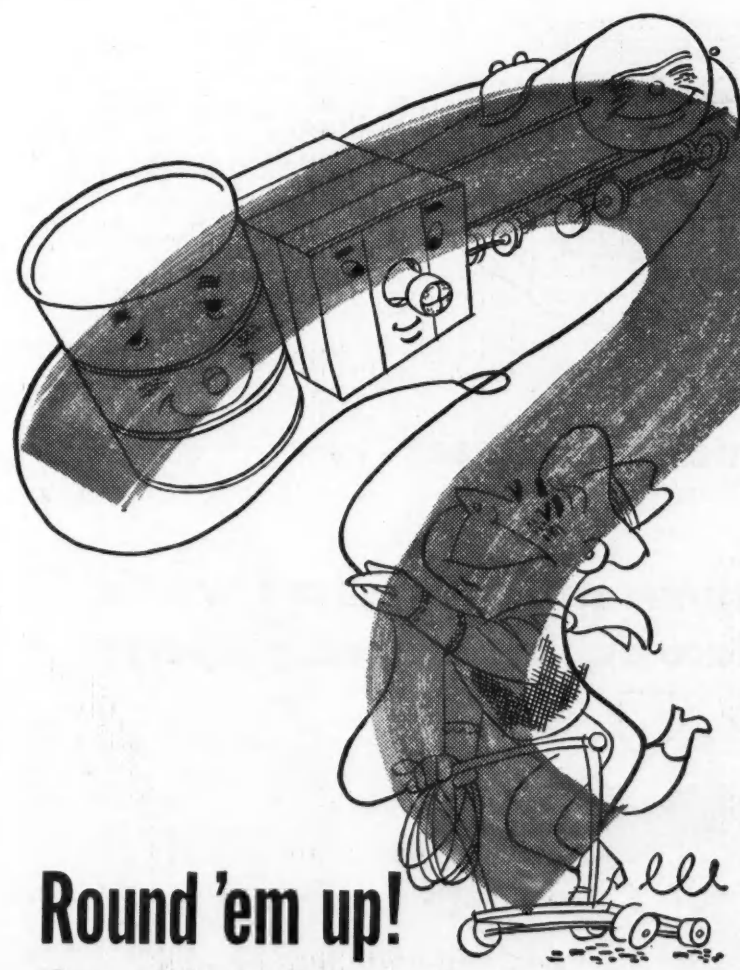
PLANT LOCATIONS: San Francisco, Calif.; Woburn, Mass.; Little Rock, Ark.; Eastrop, La.; Baton Rouge, La.; Fort Worth, Texas; Houston, Texas; Buenos Aires, Argentina

Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms. 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05⅝- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l. whse. works frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 12 - 13
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size dms., c.l. dlvd. ton 128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. 28 .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works frt. equald ton 25.00 —
l.c.l. same basis ton 82.00 -82.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton 31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton 32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls. lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms. lb. .58 .65
Glycerophosphate NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.32 - —
Lactate USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .70 —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.25 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.75 —
l.c.l., works lb 7.20 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 —
Resinate precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½ —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - .44
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb 2.60 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms. lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 18.30 -19.65
tanks same basis 100 lbs. 15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .73 - .95
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 .66
USP, gran. powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb 35 30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs lb 2.80 2.90
powd., bxs lb 2.90 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper lb. 4.50 - 6.25
from African pepper lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring NF, bbls gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb 1.55 —
bbls., same basis lb 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls. lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. lb. .10½- .11¼
NF, chys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs lb. 3.90 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.75 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, Na, 40 NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 6.15

Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - .37
Casein, dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb 22¼ —
dm lo's same basis lb 24¼ —

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .14¾- .15
longstick lb. .21 - .21½
shortstick, bls lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls. lb. .14½- .15
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .21 - .21½
broken, bls lb. .20 - .21
unscraped, bls lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls lb. .18½- .19
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .26 - .26½
medium, bls lb. .33 - .34
thin, bls lb. .50 - .50½
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Cassia fistula, pskts lb. .30 .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. No prices.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol CP cryst. fib dms., works lb 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works lb 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Indian, bgs lb. .28½- .29
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular, black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —

Cellulose acetate, flake, molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns. 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs. works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs. works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctnr., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs. works lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black dms., c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake, ctns, works frt. alld. on 100 lbs or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 1.85
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 2.25



Round 'em up! Send 'em home!

You can get better service from your supplier of chemicals, whether Monsanto or some other manufacturer, if you round up tank cars, returnable drums, and carboys . . . and *send 'em home promptly.*

Shipping containers for chemicals are in short supply. And the demand for them is exceedingly high. So . . . we make these suggestions:

1. Unload tank cars as quickly as possible and *send 'em home.*
2. Completely empty one drum or carboy before starting on another . . . and *send empties home.*
3. If you have empty carboys or returnable drums standing around and just getting in your way, round 'em up . . . and *send 'em home.*

Your chemical supplier will appreciate your cooperation in easing his container problem. And, you know, chemicals can't be shipped without containers. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Mo.

MONSANTO INTERMEDIATES NOW AVAILABLE

Ortho-Aminobiphenyl
Orthophenylphenol
Toluenesulfonic Acid

FOR AVAILABILITY INFORMATION on the following Monsanto intermediates, check with the nearest Monsanto Sales Office

Benzyl Chloride
Benzoic Acid, Technical
Cyclohexylamine
Dicyclohexylamine
Dinitroaniline
Dinitrochlorobenzene
Meta-Chloroaniline
Meta-Nitrochlorobenzene
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
Ortho-Anisidine
Ortho-Phenetidine
Para-Anisidine
Para-Phenetidine
Para-Chloroaniline
Salicylic Acid, Technica
Thiourea

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES

Akron 11, Ohio
920 Brown Street
Telephone, Hemlock 6191

Birmingham 3, Alabama
924 Brown-Marx Building
Telephone, 7-0877

Boston, 49, Massachusetts
Everett Station
Telephone, Everett 7-5010

Charlotte 2, North Carolina
1117 Johnston Building
Telephone, 2-3454

Chicago 54, Illinois
1104 Merchandise Mart Building
Telephone, Whitehall 4-6750

Cincinnati 2, Ohio
1517 Carew Tower
Telephone, Dunbar 1414

Cleveland 14, Ohio
875 Union Commerce Building
Telephone, Superior 1-3830

Detroit 2, Michigan
827 Fisher Building
Telephone, Trinity 2-5728

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Telephone, Atwood 6421

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New York 22, New York
445 Park Avenue
Telephone, Plaza 9-8200

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
723 Widener Building
Telephone, Locust 4-0247

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421 S. W. Sixth Avenue
Telephone, Broadway 2549

San Francisco 4, California
111 Sutter Street
Telephone, Yukon 6-6232

Seattle 4, Washington
911 Western Avenue
Telephone, Main 4203

Montreal, Canada
425 St. Patrick Street
Ville LaSalle Box 6103
Telephone, Wellington 8421

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Chalk, Precipitated—Coriander Seed

Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .55 - .85

Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb 25½ .32½
smaller lots works lb 27 .50
Bone see (Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton.46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton.40.00 —
l.c.l. works ton 40 00 -50 00
lump bgs. c.l. works South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l. work South ton 40 00 -50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton 30 00 —
Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks works lb. .04 - —
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l. works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay dom. dry-grd. air-float, 99 75%. 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c l works ton 9 50 10 00

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works. ton.16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton.35 00 -45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 45 00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms. c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb .24 - —
tanks, works lb .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF bbls. works lb. 75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms. pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 70 - 75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. 75 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works. lb. 3 75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works lb.24.00 -25.00
40%, tins, pails, works lb.48.00 -50.00
50%, tins, pails, works lb.40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb.66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works lb.13.00 -14.00
25%, tins, pails, works lb.50.00 -55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt. adjusted lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55

Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. 49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
yellow, broken bgs lb. .30 - .35
Cinchonidine, crystl. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, crystl. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27½- —
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .32 - .33
Citral, bots, cns lb. 8.10 - 9.30
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Civet, artificial, bots lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 4.00 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .47 - .48
Zanzibar, bls lb. .47 - .48
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .90 - .95
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E, net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1 11 - —
Carbonate 45%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06¼ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls lb. 1.22¼- —
Cocaine USP, cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz. lots oz.11 75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver Teneriffe bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .70½- —
Codeine NF cns. 100 ozs oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns oz.74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .33
Colombo, root, bls lb. .12 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb .30 .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Copper, chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .597 - .617
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst. bbls. works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works, lb. .1470- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .2435- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2585- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470- .2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.53 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.175.00 - —
Pacific ports ton.170.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .17 - .17½

This small investment . . .

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TODAY, with replacement costs rising and vital materials in limited supply, you'll want to make your present equipment last as long as possible—produce as much as possible. *Pitt Chem* Protective Coatings guard your equipment with a tough, surface-protecting film . . . an impervious sheath against strong chemicals, high temperatures, atmospheric exposure and other destructive elements of industrial corrosion and contamination.

Pitt Chem Protective Coatings are completely uniform and dependable because they are laboratory-controlled from raw materials to finished product. You'll find that the cost of safeguarding your equipment with *Pitt Chem* is surprisingly low.

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W&D 37348

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★ Chlorinated Rubber Base Coatings
★ Vinyl Base Coatings
★ Phenolic Base Coatings

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Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.64 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs. dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton. 73.00 - 74.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb 3.25 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .55 .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
imported, kgs. lb. .35 - —
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works frt adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood dms gal. .31 .33
Carbonate NF bots. cbys lb. 2.80 2.90
Cresol tech. dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l frt. equald. lb. .156 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms. c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
Iranian, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Cutch extract 50% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½ - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N gran. bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton. 54.00 - —
pulv. 21% N. bgs. same basis unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol tech. dms. c.l., works. lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .39¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .38¼ - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls. c.l. works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 - .60
DDD tech. fine grd. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 - 63.75
flock 14½% P paper bgs., works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .13½ - .14
Neutral less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb. 30.00 - 34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.62 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.22 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.37 - —
corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.06 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.21 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0860 - .0910
Dextrose USP dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech. bots. works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 60.00 —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 —
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb .03 - —
l.c.l. Atlantic coast lb .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. 75¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. 76¾ - —
tanks, works lb .74 - —

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .61¼ - —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works lb. .43¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .41¼ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l. frt alld., E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —

Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾ - .34¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾ - .35¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - .32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .15½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ - —
Diethylaniline, dms. lb .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb 47 - —
Monobutylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —

Diethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, 100 kilo lots, bots. kilo. 160.00 - —
10 kilo lots kilo. 165.00 - —
1 kilo lots kilo. 180.00 - 240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - 12.50
powd., bots oz 25.00 - 30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 10.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms. lb. .37 - —
Oleate, dms lb. .36 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .36½ - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lt .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —

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DDT Government Specifications
2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Di-isobutylene—Glue, Bone

Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 —
tanks, works lb. .07½ —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .41¾ .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¼ .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .49¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12¼ .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.50 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 —
l.c.l. works lb .55 —
tanks, works lb .51 —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .28¾ .3¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ .33¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 78¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. 79¾ —
tanks, works lb. 77 —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb 15 —
l.c.l. works lb 16 —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb .16½ —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
l.c.l. works basis 100% lb .37½ .38½
tanks works basis 100% lb .32 —
Dimethylaniline dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .26 —
l.c.l., frt. alld .27 —
tanks, frt. alld .25 —
Dimethylethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd lb 1 43 —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 1 45 —
tanks, dlvd lb 1 40 —
Dinitroaniline dms. frt. equaid lb .97 —
Dinitrobenzene, crude dms lb .20 —
purified, dms lb .23 —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb .18 —
l.c.l., frt alld E lb .19 —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb .17 —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb .34 —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms lb .10 —
refd. dms lb .21 —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb .13 —
l.c.l., dms. works lb .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb .47 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .48 —
tanks, same basis lb .45 —
Phthalate dms., c.l. frt. alld lb .41½ .42
l.c.l. frt allid lb .42½ .43
tanks, frt. allid lb .40 —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton 17.00 —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 —
Diorthotolyguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb .53 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb .53 —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. allid. lb .26½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb .26¾ —
tanks, same basis lb .24½ —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 —
l.c.l. gal. .50 —
l.c.l., whse gal. .48 —
steam-dist. dms. c.l., works, south gal .25 —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .48 —
dlvd. N. Y gal .52 —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l. works lb .15 —
l.c.l., works lb .15 .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb .53 .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb .45 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .47 —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works lb. .28 —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 —
tankcars, works lb. .25 —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 —
Diphenylguanidin, dms. ton lots lb .43 —
smaller lots lb .44 —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .16¾ .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt equaid. lb. .19¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ —
tanks, same basis lb .18¼ —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb .32 —
l.c.l., works lb .33 —
tanks, works lb .31 —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol dms., c.l., works lb .91 —
l.c.l. works lb .95 —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 120.00 —
Divinylbenzene, 50-25% dms., c.l., works lb .20 —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 —
tanks, works lb. .19 —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 —
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb 14 —
l.c.l., works lb 15 —
tanks works lb 13 —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls. lb. .26 .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls. lb. .11 .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb 45 47
mass, cs lb 90 1 00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 1.65
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5 lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17 00 17 60
No. 2, cns. lb 17 00 17 60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 17 60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 22.85
No. 3, cns. lb 35.25 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 7 55 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb 22.20 22.85
No. 4, cns. lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 10.50 11.05
No. 3, cns. lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb 4.00 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 —
No. 6, cns. lb. 16.10 —
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.80 —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb 10.95 —
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 —
No. 5, cns. lb 5.70 —
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb 3.75 —
No. 9, cns. lb 3.75 —
No. 10, cns. lb 3.00 —
No. 11, cns. lb 3.25 —
No. 13, cns. lb 3.00 —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 —
No. 19, cns. lb. 20.05 —
No. 21, cns. lb 4.70 —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 —
No. 30, cns. lb. 24.65 —
No. 33, cns lb 17 45 —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Yellow D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 10.95 —
No. 8, cns. lb. 10.95 —
No. 10, cns. lb. 13.50 —
No. 11, cns. lb. 13.50 —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots works 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 —
Green Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 16.10 —
Red Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 13.50 —
Yellow Ext. D&C No. 1 cns lb. 10.95 —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .76 —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 —
40 Orange II extra conc. lb 1.06 —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 —
151 Orange V lb. .47 —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 —
176 Fast red A conc. lb. .90 —
179 Azo rubine XX conc. lb 1.04 —
180 Blue FilB lb. .92 —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN conc lb. .93 —
202 Chrome blue black conc lb. .68 —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .86 —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 —
299 Black F conc lb. 1.40 —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. 200% lb 2.01 —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb .86 —
365 Brilliant yellow conc. lb 2.34 —
382 Scarlet 4R lb 1.65 —
401 Diazo black BHD lb .63 —
406 Blue 2B extra conc. lb 1.07 —
419 Diamine fast red FC. lb 1.12 —
420 Diamine brown M lb .90 —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb 1.18 —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc. 150% lb. 2.25 —
561 Trisulphon brown B(W conc lb. 2.03 —
581 Direct black E double lb. .89 —
593 Diamine green 6XN conc. 150% lb. .97 —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb 1.48 —
620 Stilbene yellow G conc lb 1.79 —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 —
655 Auramine conc lb 1.85 —
657 Victoria green cmil. cryst. lb. 2.10 —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb 2.79 —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.69 —
671 Brilliant blue R lb 1.73 —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb 1.10 —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb 3.73 —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb 2.79 —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb 4.33 —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GB paste. lb. .76 —
973 Sulphogene carbon BCF grains lb. .32 —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb 2.59 —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 —
double paste lb 4.00 —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 —
1101 Brilliant green 5B, double paste lb. 2.36 —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.63 —
double paste lb. 3.35 —
1217 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN. lb. 2.31 —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 —
Yellow G lb. 1.18 —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 —
Jet lb. 1.21 —
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb. 1.35 —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .80 —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .80 —
Y, extra lb. .64 —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 —
Green, malachite, conc. lb. 2.10 —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 —
Methanil, cone lb. .91 —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .63 .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.31 1.34
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls lb. .07½ .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .32 .40
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 .35
powd., bbls, hxs lb. .40 .45
select, bundles lb. .50 .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 —
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .90 1.00
hydrous bots 100 ozs oz. .92 —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 —
Sulphate cryst tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 —
powd tins 100 ozs oz. .73 —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ —
tanks, works lb. .37 —
Epinephrine, synth., USP bots., 100 grams gram. .50 .60
Epsom salt, tech., ogs. c.l. works, 100 lbs 2.15 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. No prices.
Eserine, bots oz. 45 00 50 00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 32.50 34.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ —
tanks, works lb. .32½ —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equaid lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 —
tanks, works lb. .15 —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 .07½
Nitrous, conc, bots, 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 1.10
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals, bot. 1.12 —
75 cc. hospitals bot 1.56 —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. allid. lb. .19¾ .21¾
l.c.l., frt. allid lb. .20¾ .22¾
tanks, frt. allid lb. .18 .20
85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. allid. lb. .20¾ .22
l.c.l. frt. allid lb. .21¼ .23
tanks, frt. allid lb. .18½ .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .20¼ .22¼
l.c.l. frt. allid lb. .21¼ .22¼
tanks, frt. allid lb. .18½ .20½
NF, dms. frt allid lb. .24 .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .14¾ —
l.c.l. frt allid lb. .15¾ —
tanks, frt. allid lb. .13 —
95-98%, c.l., frt. allid lb. .15 —
l.c.l., frt. allid lb. .16 —
tanks, frt. allid lb. .13¼ —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .15¼ —
l.c.l. frt allid lb. .16¼ —
tanks, frt allid lb. .13½ —
Acetoacetate, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55 .59½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾ —
less than truckload dlvd lb. .58¾ —
tanks, works lb. .48¾ —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 .73
Bromide, tech., 90% dms. lb. .43 .47
Butyrate, bots. gal. 6.10 6.60
cns., dms., works lb. .89 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .64 .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40
Iodine, bots., works lb. 3.80 4.13
cbys., works lb. 3.00 —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼ —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ .60
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO, dms. works lb. .55 —
Ethylsiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylsiphanaphthylamine).
Ethylaniline dms. frt. allid lb. .50 —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 —
l.c.l. lb. .15 —
tanks lb. .13 —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 —
tanks lb. .32 —
Ethylcellulose, fib, dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., works, frt. allid., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., works, frt. allid. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾ —
tanks, frt. allid., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .26½ —
l.c.l., frt. equaid lb. .27¼ —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼ —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .48 —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ —
tanks, works lb. .46 —
Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt allid. E lb. .18¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 —
Diethylether, dms., c.l. works lb. .55 —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ —
tanks, works lb. .18½ —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼ —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾ —
tanks, works lb. .17½ —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾ —
tanks, works lb. .20 —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ —
tanks, works lb. .25 —
Monostearate, dms lb. .41 —

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. allid., E. Miss. lb. .42 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots. oz. 11.85 —
Ethylortho tolu idine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.75 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.45 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 .14

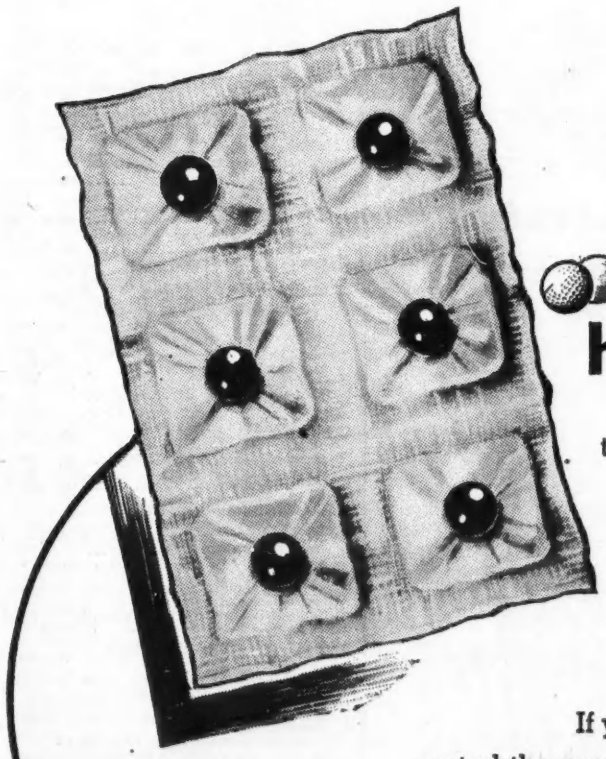
F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20 00 22 00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons works ton. 11 75 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 22.00
bulk c.l. works ton 18.00 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., bgs. lb. .12 .13½
French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .11 .11½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06½ .07
Syrian, bgs. lb. .06½ .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 —
water-white, cs., works lb. .20 —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 34.50 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.55 3.25
Fishberries, bgs lb. .18 .20
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 120.00 —
Fishscrap dried 60% protein bulk, Balto area ton. 115.00 —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 —
Fluorspar, metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 41.00 43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 —
Formaldehyde, USP (unhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625 .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675 .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420 .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 .0425
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 —
Illinois mines ton. 37.20 —
spent, bulk, Bayonne tan 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs c.l ton. 30.00 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .10½ —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾ .29¼
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾ .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½ —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½ —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½ —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. allid lb. .73 —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075 —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks. gal. .1285 .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375 .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275 .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875 —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .30 .32
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.30 3.50
standard, cns., dms lb. 2.05 3.40
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.30 3.45
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.00 9.50
root, African, bls lb. .34½ .38
Cochin, unbleached, bgs., afloat, lb. .45 .46
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .64 .65
No. 2, bgs lb. .61 .62
No. 3, bgs. lb. .59 .60
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .57 .58
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .33 .34
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid. ton. 45.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 —
150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 —
Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd. lb. .25½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ —

Some thoughts on GOLF *and Pharmaceutical Manufacture*



How much good golf and good pharmaceutical manufacture are alike!

I remember a lot of years ago when I was first taking some lessons in golf, the "pro" kept insisting that good control of the club made for good follow-through.... Of late years I've remembered that more than once.

Here, at Strong Cobb, when it comes to control we've always kept our eye on the ball... an average of 23 different holes for each product as it goes over the course. And then one day we realized we were stopping just short of the last hole... the plastic package! If you don't control the package, you don't thoroughly control the product, and then you're in the rough!

So we started the Seal-Crimp operation. And that involved more control because Strong Cobb doesn't just make seal-crimp packages... it runs a number of controls on them too! Controls for packaging materials specifications, simulated climatic conditions, seal control, tablet erosion, and so on. And that's like good golf—good control from laboratory to finished Seal-Crimp package... to the last flag on the course....

Yours for better control in golf, pharmaceutical manufacture, and Seal-Crimp packaging.

PRESIDENT

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1833

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 LISBON ROAD, CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

Originators and Developers of the
AMPIN®
for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

Glue, Hide—Hexalin

Glue, hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - .45
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd.lb. .44 - .46
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd....lb. .40 - .42
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .53½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .55¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .53¾- —

Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13⅛
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse.....lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse.....lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse...lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse.....lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse.....lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, works....lb. .06¾ Nom.
house, works.....lb. .07¼ Nom.
white, choice, works.....lb. .12 Nom.
yellow, works.....lb. .07½ Nom.
Green, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works..lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works..lb. 5.75 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. & at Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.....lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld..lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld....lb. .37½ .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Green, emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs...lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated ..?.....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable.....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac resin, NF, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
ordinary cs.....lb. .40 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst. tins.....lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots. cbys.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Gualacol carbonate, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs.....lb. .40 - .50
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17½ .19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs.....lb. No prices.
C, bgs.....lb. .32 .33
CBB, bgs.....lb. .27 .28
CNE, bgs.....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs.....lb. .27 .28
DK, bgs.....lb. .22 .24
dust, bgs.....lb. .12½ .13¼
soft, MA, bgs.....lb. .25 .26
WS, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs....lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs...lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs and chips, bgs....lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14¼
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs.....lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs.....lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13¼
Elemi, cns.....lb. .24 - .28
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .20½- —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l. dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .20½- —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .20 - .25
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Ghatti, No 2, bgs.....lb .35 .37
No 3, bgs.....lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls....lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .44 .50
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb .10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.....lb .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bags, c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald....ton. 8.00 - —
ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Rotos, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities.....lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .85 - .90
imp. black, whole bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l.....lb .43 - —
No 3, bbls, l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No 4, bbls, l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls, l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste No 1 bbls, l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Henna leaves, bls.....lb .23 .25
powd, bbls., bgs.....lb. .23 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).

Meet these Rigid Government Paint Specs...*with these U.S.I. resins*

JAN-L-73 LACQUER ENAMEL, LUSTRELESS	
Grades I, II, III	AROPLAZ 945-X-65
(Current revision to hot spray type will also utilize AROPLAZ 945)	
JAN-E-74 ENAMEL, LUSTRELESS, QUICK DRYING (non lifting to lacquer)	
GRADE I, Non-Infrared Reflecting	AROPLAZ 663-X-50
GRADE II, Infrared Reflecting (Olive Drab only)	AROPLAZ 663-X-50
GRADE III, Oil Resisting Non-Infrared Reflecting	AROPLAZ 663-X-50
MIL-P-6889A PRIMER, ZINC CHROMATE	
Types I and II	AROPLAZ 1365-X-60
MIL-E-10687 (Ordnance) ENAMEL, LUSTRELESS, QUICK DRYING	
WHITE; BLACK #301; BLUE #307; RED #314; YELLOW #316; OLIVE DRAB #319; GREEN #322; BLUE GRAY #331	AROPOL 865-P-60 (for grind) AROPOL 880-X-50 (for let down)
MIL-E-15090, ENAMEL, EQUIPMENT Lt. Gray (FORMULA III)	
Type I, Medium air-drying, Class 1 gloss and Class 2 semi-gloss	AROPLAZ 1240-M-70
Type II, Fast air-drying, Class 1 gloss and Class 2 semi-gloss	AROPLAZ 663-X-50
Type III, Baking, Class 1 gloss and Class 2 semi-gloss	AROPLAZ 1136-X-50

New government specifications for finishes used on ammunition, military aircraft, and other defense items require *special resins* with really exacting performance characteristics. You'll find the resins to meet or exceed these new, more rigid specifications in U.S.I.'s "Complete Resin Line"—because U.S.I. is constantly adding new, specialized resins to the line . . . keeping abreast of the latest developments in the protective coatings industry through continual forward-looking research.

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Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
USP dms. 500 lbs or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).			
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.145 -	.148
Hexanol normal dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb	.31	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	2.25	—
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld	lb.	17 00	—
works	lb.	16.00	-17 00
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb	18.00	—
works	lb	18.00	-20.00
Histamine diphosphate USP bots	kilo.	450.00	—
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 6b dms, 50 kilo lots works	kilo.	100.00	-120 00
1-5 kilos, works	kilo.	110 00	130 00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	13.75	-13.85
Hydrochloride lots	oz.	20 00	-22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	-16.25
Hoof meal 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton	ton.	7.50	—
Hops, NF, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Horehound herb bls	lb.	15	.16
Hydrangea root, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Hydrastine, bots	lb.	31.00	-32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	-36.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	35.00	-37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots	bot	1.95	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydroturamide dms, 6b, scns., works	lb	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works	lb.	.55	- .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	- .05
35%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.23½	- .26½
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.22	- .26½
tanks	lb.	.20¾	—
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.			
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.90	—
tech dms frt. equald	lb.	73	- .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.75	- 8.80
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.50	-18.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	13.50	-15.00
Hypernic extract cryst., No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.27	—
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb.	.40	- .45
Leaves, bgs	lb.	.50	- .55

I

Iceland moss, bgs	lb.	.30	- .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	- .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb	2.14	- 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls	lb	.26	- 28½
Indol CP bots	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Inositol dms., dlvd	lb	4.90	—
tins, dlvd	lb	5.00	- —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.70	- 1.90
resubl., USP bots., jars	lb	2.55	- 2.70
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF dms	lb.	6.50	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.70	- 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans	lb.	8.60	-17.00
Beta, cans	lb.	8.60	-11.50
Methyl, dms., cns	lb.	7.00	-10.50
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	6.40	- 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28	- .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
solut., USP (X, cbys.	lb	.16	—
djns	lb	.17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs.		6.25	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.50	—
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.		5.25	- 6.25
t.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.		5.75	- 6.25
USP, dms., works	lb.	.07½	- .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77	- .80
Gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.83	- .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd	lb.	4.45	- 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb	2.80	—
Iodide, bgs	lb.	3.66	- 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.83	- .93
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	- .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	78	- .91
Reduced, NF, kgs	lb.	.90	- .93
Resinate 7.4% Fe. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.44	—
ton lots	lb.	.45	—
less ton lots	lb.	.46	—
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	—
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).			
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.55	- .58
brown, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.55	- .58
Oxalate, dms	lb.	.25½	- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms	lb.	.30½	- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms	lb.	.25½	- .28½
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.75	- .97
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb.	.75	- .97
Methacrylate, dms., works	lb	.60	—
Propionate, cns	lb	No prices.	
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb	90	93
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.43	- .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- .14¾
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .15½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).			
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.60	- 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.18	- .20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.43	- .45
powd., bbls, bxs	lb	.48	- .50
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.14	- .18
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	- .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb	.80	- .90
Kaolin (see China clay)			
Kava kava root, bls	lb	.25	- .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w w tanks,	gal.	.09375	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.126	.13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.09	- .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks	gal.	.101	—
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w w. tanks	gal.	.0925	.09625
Penn., Western 45 s.g., w w., tanks	gal.	.11	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb	.09	.10
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse	ton.	95.00	-100.00
calcined, grain 10 mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls	lb	1.50	1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works	lb.	.34	- .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.36	- .40
USP, dms., works	lb.	.33	- .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.1550	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb	.20	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.10	- .10½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.09½	- .10
Turkish, bls.	lb.	No prices.	
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload works	lb.	1.00	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb	55	60
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.16	.20
select, bls	lb	60	65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.22	—
gran, bbls.	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.32	—
gran, powd., dms	lb.	.32	—
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs or over	lb.	.28¾	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	29¾	—
1-lb bgs, c.l.	lb.	.42	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt alld	lb.	.17¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead white).			
Chloride, dms	lb	.39	—
Iodine, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms	lb.	.34½	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N Y	lb.	.17	—
St Louis	lb.	.1680	—
Lead, metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34½	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.35	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.36	—
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.			
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.17¾	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	24¼	—
37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l	lb.	.22	—
t.c.l	lb.	.22¼	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb	24	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.31¾	—
60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.30¼	—
Peroxide powd. tech., bbls	lb.	.41	- .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.42½	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	- .20¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	- .21¼
97% PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .20¾
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	.21
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	.22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.47¾	—
Silicate, bgs., t.c.l. ship't p., frt. alld	lb.	.1805	.1875

Many lost man hours can be traced to mold and bacteria growth! You can guard against these attacks, which result in delayed orders and wasted materials, with *Dowicide* products. That's because effective control of mold and bacteria in industry is gained through the use of these industrial germicides and fungicides from Dow. Fourteen different kinds of Dowicide products are available to fight spoilage caused by microorganisms. Alone, or in combination, they are bringing economical microbial control to the paint industry. Here, they prolong the shelf life of water paints and, in oil paints, prevent unsightly mold growth on painted surfaces.

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Industrial
Germicides and Fungicides

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Lead Stearate—Melamine

Lead stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white: basic sulphate)
tribasic dms. works lb. .27½ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½ - —
24% Pb. dms lb. .21 - —
White basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .18½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel bls lb .20 .22
Leucine dextro-laevo dms. works. lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .25 - .27
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Root, bls lb .08 .09
5-lb bundles cs. lb .40 .45
powd., bbl. lb. .11 .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. 05¼ - 08½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 - 13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Lime, chem. (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Buffalo, N.Y. ton. 11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 10.25 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.15 - —
Longview, Ark. ton. 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 11.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton 8.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 10.25 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Annville, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14 00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 13.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 11.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich ton 11 50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich ton 9.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 11.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bags, Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 16.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10 00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10 00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.80 - 7.50
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.60
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk Midwest mills ton. 51.00 -52.00
extracted, 38%, same basis ton. 50.00 -51.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls, c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾ - .19½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls, kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride cryst., dms lb. .93 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride bbls lb 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms lb .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .53 - .55
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laeve, bots kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls. lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.19 - 1.21
West Indian, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.18
broken, cs. lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Madder, Dutch bgs. lb .29 .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns. lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., ctns, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb .14 —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½ - —
powd., dms., works lb. .12¾ - .15
bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, t.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms. cns lb 1.88 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms. works lb 5.10 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .28 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb 1.60 —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .45 - .46
smaller lots lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb 1.00 1.20
Blue, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb 12 - 12¼
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .45 - —
ton lots lb. .46 - —
less tons lb. .47 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer, grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 70.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton. 77.00 - —
feed grade, 98% bgs., dlvd., S. E lb 05¼ .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 61.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 68.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 35% tan min, c.l., ex dock ton. 83.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 58.00 -59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.10 1.35
small, cs lb 85 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb 40 43
reagent, 50-lb. dms. works lb 53 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls. lb. .34 - .34½
Chilean, bls. lb. .30 - .30½
French, bls. lb. .34 - .34½
Peruvian, bls. lb. .30 - .30½
Matico leaves, bls lb 25 .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb 33½ - —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½ - —

SPECIFY V-C CHEMICALS

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS
PHOSPHORUS
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE
SODIUM METASILICATE
LIQUID SODIUM SILICATES
NICOTINE
TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE

OTHER NEW ORGANIC PHOSPHATE CHEMICALS—on a pilot plant basis—will be announced from time to time

VC CHEMICALS

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Chemicals Division: 401 East Main St., Richmond 8, Virginia

Menadione, USP, bots	gram.	.06	- .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, bots	lb.	11.70	-12.25
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns	lb.	8.10	- 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.20
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.24	- —
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.26	- —
Mercaptobenzothiazylidisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.42	- —
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.44	- —
Mercury, ammoniated (see Whits precipitate). Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate). Chloride (see Calomel)			
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms	lb.	5.29	- —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms	lb.	6.22	- —
yellow, NF, fib. dms	lb.	6.47	- —
Metal (see Quicksilver). Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate). yellow tech (see Yellow mercury oxide)			
USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.64	- —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.13¼	- .14¼
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.14	- .15
tanks, divd	lb.	.11½	- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.95	- —
Metachloraniiin, dms., works	lb.	.80	- —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	- —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls	lb.	1.54	- —
Metaphenylenediamine kgs. frt. alld.	lb.	.90	- —
Metatoluidine, bbls. c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.78	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	- —
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.76	- —
Metatolylenediamine kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	- 1.02
Methanol, natural (denaturing grade), dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.78	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.79	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.70	- —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher			
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.44	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.49	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.32	- —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.49½	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.54	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.35½	- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)			
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more	lb.	4.55	- —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis	lb.	3.00	- —
97%, fib. dms., same basis	lb.	2.97	- —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works	lb.	.65	- —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1.	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.			
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal.	.57	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.45	- —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.			
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.66½	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E	gal.	.73	- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.54	- —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.			
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.49	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.48	- —
Alcohol (see Methanol)			
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.50	- 2.55
extra, cns.	lb.	2.80	- 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.60	- .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works	lb.	.47	- .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, multi-unit, works	lb.	.14	- —
single-unit, works	lb.	.11½	- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., divd	lb.	.39	- .48
other consumers or service men cyls., divd	lb.	.49	- —
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	1.43	- 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.31	- —
Formate, refd., dms	lb.	.35	- .40
tech. non ret. dms., any quantity, works	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.07	- —
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	3.60	- 3.95
cbys., works	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works	lb.	.36½	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.35	- —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots.	lb.	2.10	- 2.20
fib. dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms	lb.	5.40	- —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs.	lb.	.50	- —
cns., 50 lbs	lb.	.55	- —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms.	gm.	2.60	- 3.00
Methylal, refined 95% dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.09	- —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.16¼	- —
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.17¼	- —
tanks, divd	lb.	.14½	- —
Ketone, dms., works	lb.	1.05	- —
Methylcellulose special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.78	- —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis	lb.	.80	- —
smaller lots frt. alld. on 100 lbs.	lb.	.85	- .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.66	- —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis	lb.	.68	- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs	lb.	.73	- .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.25	- 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis	lb.	3.40	- 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.11½	- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.12¾	- .13¾
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.13½	- .14½
tanks, divd	lb.	.11	- .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots	lb.	35.00	-45.00
Methylionone, A, cns	lb	6.55	- 6.80
D, cns	lb	7.50	- 9.55
prime, cns	lb.	4.55	- 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).			
Ketone, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, divd	lb.	.13	- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).			
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)			
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., divd	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., divd	lb.	1.80	- 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03½	- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld., E	lb.	.06½	- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld., E	lb.	.06½	- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E	lb.	.08	- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld., E	lb.	.07¾	- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld., E	lb.	.08	- —
Mica, wet-grd., white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt alld., E	lb.	.08	- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W of Rockies 1c. higher			
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¾	- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l	lb.	.15	- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l	lb.	No prices.	
spray, bbls., c.l	lb.	.36	- .44¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works, fib. edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24	- —
2,000-lb lots	lb.	.24¾	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.25¼	- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29	- —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29¾	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.30¼	- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).			
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks	gal.	36.	- .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate)			
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo, powd.	kgs	lb.	3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo content	lb.	1.35	- —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo content	lb.	1.13	- 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or divd., E	lb.	.10½	- .11½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	- .12½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	- .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			

Menadione, USP—Morphine Sulphate

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.29¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	- —
Monoethylnaphanaphthylamine, dms., works	lb.	.68	- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E., basis 100%	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30½	- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.80	- —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.28¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26½	- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, cms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	- .36
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	- .36
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic). Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic). Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).			
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.49	- —
Morphine, cns	oz	12.40	-12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95	-10.00
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.90	- 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	- 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns	lb.	9.90	-10.05

In one hand ordinary resin . . . shattered by a single hammer blow. In the other hand EPON resin . . . still intact after repeated hammer blows. Quite a significant difference! *It means that varnishes and enamels made with Epon resins RESIST abrasion, scratching and chipping.*

The secret of this ability lies in the chemical structure of the Epon resin molecule . . . an entirely new class of condensation polymer. Its reactive groups are evenly spaced along the chain so that the curing agents which cross-link the resin and make it thermosetting are also uniformly separated . . . this accounts for the flexibility of the cured resin.

Moreover, the polar nature of the Epon molecule contributes outstanding adhesion . . . so tenacious that an unprimed zinc die casting can be finished with a single coat of an Epon resin enamel.

As a *plus* quality, Epon resins have fine resistance to detergents, caustics, many acids and stain-producing agents.

Although the demand for Epon resins is ahead of present production, increased capacity is on the way. Now is the time to develop your formulations based on these new resins. Experimental quantities may be obtained for evaluation.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

EASTERN DIVISION:
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

WESTERN DIVISION:
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago
Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

IN CANADA
Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Morpholine—Papaverine Sulphate

Morpholine, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .62 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs ... lb. 1.15 1.20
Leaves, bls. ... lb. .21 .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns. ... lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns ... lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. ... lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns. ... lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns ... lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. ... lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns ... lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns. ... lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls ... lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif., brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .11¾- .12
Danish, bgs. ... lb. .22 - .22½
English, yellow, bgs ... lb. .18 - .18½
German, yellow, bgs ... lb. .16¾- .17
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09½- —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12¼- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ... ton.82.00 -85.00
J2, bgs. ex dock ... ton.50.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P)
Naphtha, solvent (see S)
Naphthalene dom. crude, 74° tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78° dms. c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .0790 .0815
tanks same basis ... lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs. c.l. same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers bbls. c.l. same basis lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis lb. .14¾ - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude 78°, large lots. lb. .10 - .11
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio ... M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio ... M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston ... M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi ... M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant ... M c.f. .04069- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant ... M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene ... M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo ... M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland ... M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls ... M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa ... M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP dms. frt. adjusted lb 7.00 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton.14.25 - —
pottery 200 mesh bulk, Rochester N Y ton 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns ... lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .60 - .60¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. ... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs. works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls. works ... lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls ... lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms. frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt alld over 70 lbs., dm 49.40 - —
tins 10 lbs. dealers frt alld on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys ... lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l. ... lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .46 - .48
30-35 cps, 5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable
Nitroethane dms. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't., unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs ... lb .36 - —
Chinese bgs ... lb .32 - —
Istrian bgs ... lb .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs ... lb. .55 - .56
splits, bgs. ... lb. .53 - .54
West Indian, bgs ... lb. .45 - .46
Nux vomica bis ... lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls, bxs ... lb .13 - .14

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Octane 100° 140° C. industrial grade, group 3, dms. c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l ... gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., D.F. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns ... lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots ... lb 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. ... lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms ... lb 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots ... lb.150.00 -160.00
seed bots ... lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. ... lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms. ... lb. .50 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms ... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks ... lb. .16½ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns ... lb. 1.75 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. ... lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms ... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns ... lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns. ... lb. 8.75 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns. ... lb. 1.45 - —
rectified, NF, cns. ... lb. 3.95 - 4.05
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. ... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)
Bone, dms, works ... gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns ... lb 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms. ... lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Calamus, cns. ... lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. ... lb. .26 - .69
white, dms. ... lb. .45 - .60
Cananga, native, cns ... lb. 8.25 -10.00
rectified, cns ... lb. 9.50 - 9.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns ... lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots ... lb.60.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. ... lb. .3750- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .38 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .4010- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .4060- —
tanks ... lb. .3885- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ... lb. .3910- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .3960- —
tanks ... lb. .3785- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .4625- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ... lb. .35 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l. ... lb. .3525- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .3575- —
tanks ... lb. .3400- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3675- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .3725- —
tanks ... lb. .3575- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ... lb. .3500- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .3550- —
tanks ... lb. .34 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .28¾- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms ... lb. .60 - .75
Celeryseed, bots ... lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.280.00 -325.00
Chaulmoogra (see cns, dms ... lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots ... lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots ... lb. 3.25 Nom.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms ... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Java, true, cns. ... lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns. ... lb. 1.50 - 1.95
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .14½- —
Pac. Coast ... lb. .13½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ... lb. No prices.
Codliver, USP, dms ... gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns. ... lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots ... lb.25.00 -30.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works ... lb. .14¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .06 - .06¼
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¾- .03
refined, dms. ... lb. .20¼- .20½
tanks ... lb. .1815- —
Costus, bots. ... oz.21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east and Valley lb. .15 Nom.
tanks, Texas ... lb. .15 Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - .06¼
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¾- .03
salad, dms. ... lb. .22 Nom.
tanks ... lb. .20¼ Nom.
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton cns ... lb 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cuheb, cns. ... lb 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. ... lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots. ... lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots ... lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. ... lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.55 - 1.85
70-75%, dms ... lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Fennel, USP, cns ... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ... lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fishliver, crude for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13½- —
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1000.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fuse (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots ... oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns ... lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns ... lb.26.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots ... lb.22.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms ... lb. 2.00 - 2.65
Grease, No. 1, dms ... lb. .17½- .19
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .20½- .21
prime, burning, dms ... lb. .22½- .23
Gualacwood, cns ... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns ... lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Oil, juniper berry, NF VIII, bots ... lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ... lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns ... lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ... lb. 4.25 - 4.80
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns ... lb. 4.50 - 7.10
38-42%, ester, cns ... lb. 6.25 - 8.75
40-42%, ester, cns ... lb. 6.75 - 9.10
Spike, Spanish, cns ... lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. ... lb. 5.00 - —
Messina, cns ... lb. 4.50 - 8.05
Lemongrass, cns., dms ... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns ... lb. 4.30 - 4.65
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. ... lb. 7.00 - 7.75
West Indian, cns ... lb. 7.10 - 7.75
expressed, West Indian, cns. ... lb. 7.25 - 8.75
terpeneless bot ... lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .1600- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .1860- .1900
tankcar ... lb. .17 - —
tankwagon ... lb. .1730- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms ... lb. 4.55 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms. ... lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns ... lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .1100- —
refined, alkali, dms ... lb. .1760- —
kettle-bodied, dms ... lb. .1860- .1900
light-pressed, dms ... lb. .1660- —
tanks ... lb. .1500- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms ... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms ... lb. .37 - .37½
20°, dms ... lb. .36 - .36½
30°, dms ... lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French bots ... lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots ... lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns ... lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms ... lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms ... lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ... lb. .85 - 1.00
Officica, liquid, dms ... lb. .30 - .32
tankcars ... lb. .28 - .29
Oleo, extra, dms ... lb. .23½- .23¾
Olibanum, bots ... lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ... lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms ... gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid ... gal. 3.00 - 3.10
foots, dms. ... lb. .18½- .19
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ... lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed USP Brazilian cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns ... lb. 2.05 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms ... lb. 2.55 - 2.80
Messina, cns ... lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns ... lb. 3.00 - 3.70
sesquiterpeneless, bots ... lb.223.00 — —
Origanum, Spanish, cns ... lb 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms ... lb. .25 - —
Palmarosa, cns ... lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms ... lb.16.00 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .17¼- .17½
refined, dms. ... lb. .22½- —
tanks ... lb. .20¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms ... lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms ... lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude dms ... lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns ... lb. 3.55 - 4.50
Pimento berry, NF, dms ... lb. 4.75 - 6.00
leaf, cns. ... lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works ... gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. ... gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse ... gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. ... lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars ... lb. .26 Nom.
Red, double dist., dms ... lb. .23¾- .25
tanks ... lb. .22¼- —
saponified, dms ... lb. .20½- .21¾
tanks ... lb. .19 - —
single dist., dms ... lb. .21¼- .22½
tanks ... lb. .19¾- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms ... lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots ... oz.41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms ... lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Rue, bots. ... lb. 3.25 - —
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. ... lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots ... lb.21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns ... lb.14.00 -16.00
Spanish, cns ... lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns ... lb.12.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .11 - —
refined, alkali, dms ... lb. .1760- —
kettle-bodied, dms ... lb. .1860- —
light-pressed, dms. ... lb. .1660- —
tanks ... lb. .1500- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns ... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. ... lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works ... gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works ... gal. .33 - —
tanks, works ... gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ... lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills ... lb. .14½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .06¾- .07
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. ... lb. .1868- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .1928- .1968
tanks ... lb. .1768- —
clarified, dms., c.l. ... lb. .1773- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .1833- .1873
tanks ... lb. .1673- —
salad, dms. ... lb. .20½- .21
tanks ... lb. .18 - —
Spearmint, USP, dms ... lb. 5.40 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars ... lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms ... lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars ... lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms ... lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 5.00
Southern, cns. ... lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works ... lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works ... lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works ... lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms ... lb. .20½- .21
Tansy, dms ... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works ... lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .0545- —
whse. ... lb. .0655- —
tanks, works ... lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South ... gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. ... gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. ... lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white, cns. ... lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Oil, tung, dom., tanks, mills ... lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l. ... lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .40½- .41
tanks ... lb. .38 - .38¼
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms ... lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ... lb.29.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns. ... lb.23.00 -26.00
Java, cns ... lb.35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms ... gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns ... lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns ... lb. 7.85 - 8.85
Wormwood, cns ... lb. 6.75 - 7.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots ... lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots. ... lb.25.00 -36.00
Madagascar bots ... lb No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red), white, low titre, dms ... lb. .23¾- .25
tankcars ... lb. .22¼- —
Oleostearin, bbls ... lb. .17 - .17¼
Olivine aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works. ton 10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. ... lb 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. ... lb.21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns. ... lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium (thopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome CP bbls., dlvd N. of Penn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Penn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c Miss. N. C., S. C., Penn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner ... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ... lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls ... lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs ... lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls ... lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, ots ... lb 40 - .45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls ... lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls. ... lb. .16 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs ... lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. ... lb. .14 - .14½
Portuguese, bgs. ... lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls ... lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs ... lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. ... lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls., bxs ... lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .33 - —
tanks same basis ... lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls ... lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots ... lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works ... lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis ... lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .185 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis ... lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms ... lb. .60 - .63
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms ... lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works ... lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works ... lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots ... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works ... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ... lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots ... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Ceylon, cs ... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots. oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns ... oz. 7.10 - 7.35

Paprika, Algerian, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.28	.30
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Spanish, new crop, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Para-anisidin dms. works	lb.	.88	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	21.00
Para-aminophenol bbls. frt alld	lb.	.96	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works.	lb.	1.34	1.37
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	.31½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½	.32½
Parachloroaniiin, dms. frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.75	—
Parachloro-orthonitroaniiin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms. dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Methylether, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller lots	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 126 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06	—
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745	—
125 127 ASTM, looses, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0770	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0805	—

Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.16½	—
works	lb.	.14½	—
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery.	lb.	.16	—
works	lb.	.15½	—
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.19	—
works	lb.	.16½	—
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.21	—
works	lb.	.18½	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.14½	—
works	lb.	.12½	—
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.16	—
works	lb.	.13½	—
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.17	—
works	lb.	.14½	—
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery	lb.	.19	—
works	lb.	.16½	—
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.19	—
10,000 lbs.	lb.	.19¾	—
1,000 lbs.	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23	.26
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Paranitroaniiin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.45½	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.46½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works.	lb.	.21	.22
Paranitrophenol, kgs. works, frt. equald	lb.	.46	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt alld	lb.	.36	—
Paraphenetidin dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37½	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms. works	lb.	2.30	2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis.	lb.	1.10	1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.26	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.72	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. works	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61	—
flake, same basis	lb.	.64	.66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	.35
ground, bxs	lb.	.40	.46
powder, bxs	lb.	.43	.50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	.67
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills.	ton.	70.00	71.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units.	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.26	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.00	—
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots. 100,000 unit.		.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots. 100,000 units.		.04	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials. 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots. 100,000 units.		.04	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol dms, c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.28
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.37

Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)

Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot	lb.	1.70	—
July-Aug. ship't	lb.	1.68	1.69
Aug.-Sept. ship't	lb.	1.68	1.69
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
birdeyes, bgs.	lb.	.36	.37
Japanese hontakas, bgs.	lb.	.22	.23
birdseyes, bgs.	lb.	.36	.37
Louisiana longs, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Mexican, sports, bgs.	lb.	.35	.36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source	lb.	.30	.31
Nigerian, caps, bgs.	lb.	.22	.23
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.45	.46
Sudanese small, bgs.	lb	.42	.43
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17	.20
White, bgs.	lb.	2.90	—
Peppermint, USP, dom. bls	lb.	.60	.65
Imported bls	lb	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers.	lb.	2.75	3.90

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works.	lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	2.40	2.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07¼	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07⅛	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	.08
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl	2.82	—
Upper field	bbl	4.25	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	lb.	1.50	—
dms., c.l. group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal	44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal	44	—
90-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.80	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.48	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	—
diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975

Paprika—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.065	—
No. 3	gal.	.06125	—
N Y Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.105	—
No 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	lb.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast tanks N J. N Y.,	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.18½	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½	—

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

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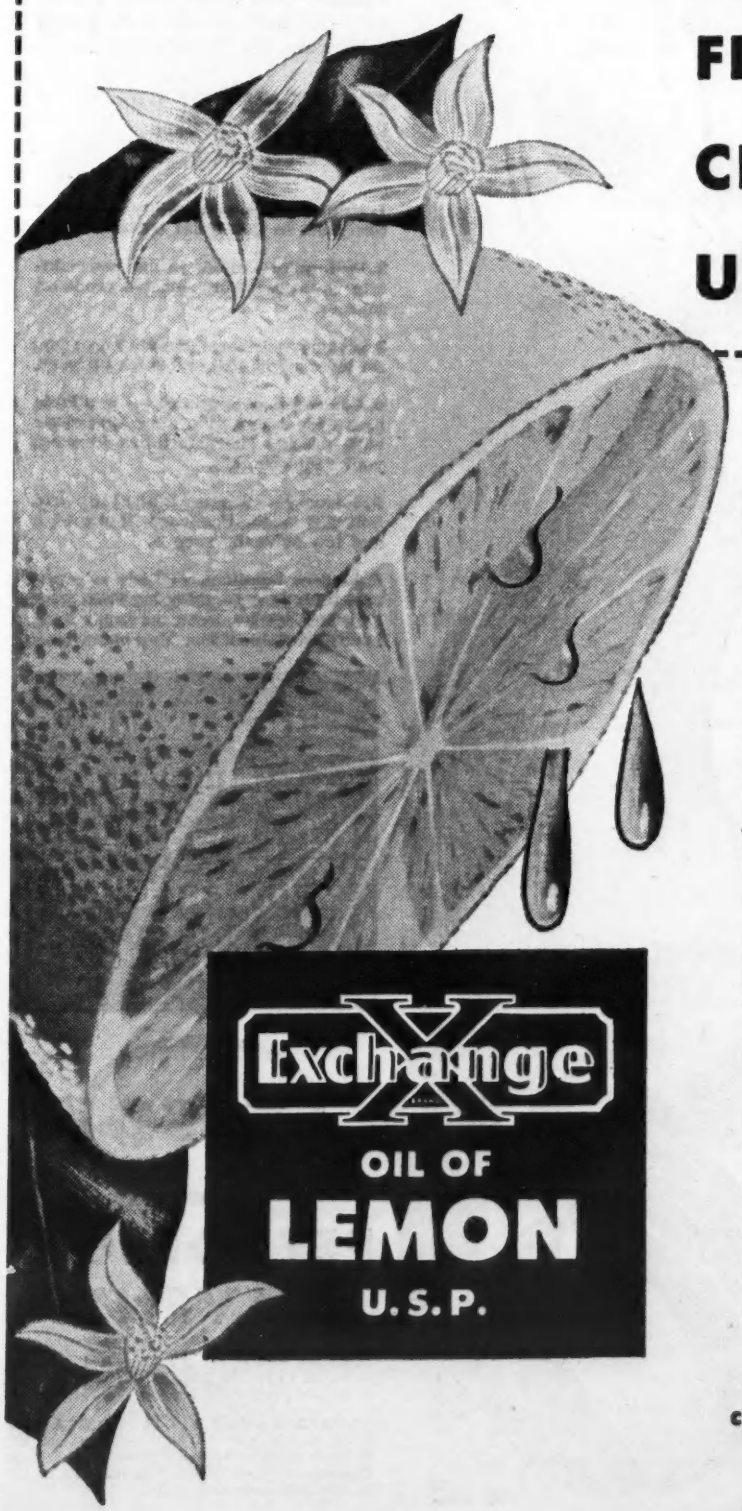
CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



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Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11875 —
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .16½- —
New York ..... gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks ..... gal. .13 - .145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast.. gal. .25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
36-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- .33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles. gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal .158 —
San Francisco gal. .152 —
Seattle Wash gal. .158 —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11875- —

Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .19½- —
Newark ..... gal. .18½- —
New York ..... gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11875- —
tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .18 - —
Newark ..... gal. .17 - —
New York ..... gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .2065- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works..lb. .1865- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1890- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1675- —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works..lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1615- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lb.s. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.70

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted .lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis.. lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works. lb lots lb 1.25 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots. works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —

Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
CP, bots, works lb 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works..lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms. works ..... lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works....lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried underground, bulk, c.l. mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines..short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns ..... lb. .30 - .37
dms. c.l ..... lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works..... lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- .20
Bbls ½c per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works..... lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots..oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.....oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs..... lb. .20 - .21
Jamaica, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .15
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0545- —
whse. ..... lb. .0655- —
tanks, works..... lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis..... lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots...kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works .100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 -37.00
l.c.l. works ..... ton.37.00 -41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works..... lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs. c.l. works. lb 02 - —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works..... lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works ..... oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls..... lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms..... lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .50 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..... lb. .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..... lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs..... lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bls ..... lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs..... lb. .14 - .14½
Czech, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, bgs..... lb. .16 - .16½
Polish, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs..... lb. .14 - .14½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 88% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis.. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —

ESSO SOLVENTS are being used in more and more industries where processing requires *versatility* plus dependability. A great many different industries such as paint—textiles—chemicals—food packaging—leather—many others are using versatile Esso Solvents.

YOU GET ALL 6 OF THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES WITH ESSO SOLVENTS

1. Multi-storage availability — water terminals in industrial centers.

2. Uniformity — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

3. Economy—A storage facility near you for low freight cost and quick delivery.

4. Controlled evaporation — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.

5. Solvency — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

6. Modern handling methods — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used throughout in all Esso Solvent handling operations.

Esso Solvents: versatility and dependability with controlled high quality.

Esso

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

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ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Boston, Mass. — New York, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va. Charleston, W.Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Potassium abietate, dms. lb. .68 - —
Acetate, NF, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15
Potassium bichromate in drums ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton 214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton 282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. 21 23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - .11¾
export dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb 31 .35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 .27
gran., dms lb. .20 .22
powd., dms lb. .29 .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½ .38½
powder, dms lb 40½ .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½ .55
Fluoride dms., works lb. .24 —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½ .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb 25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton .42 - .42½
Trona, Cal unit-ton .50½ —
50-51 K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb 42 44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ - .23½
USP, dms., works lb. .24¾ - .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be., ret., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .678 - .734
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton 36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. 18½ —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .62 - 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 2.50 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP dms. lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½ .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .09½ .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½ .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½ .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½ .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼ .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼ .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ .18½
Propyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .24 .25
blonde, bgs lb. .30 - .32
husks, bgs lb 65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝ - .04
smaller lots lb. .03⅝ - .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 - 16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½ 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f., Atl. ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 10.00 - —
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 10.50 -11.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

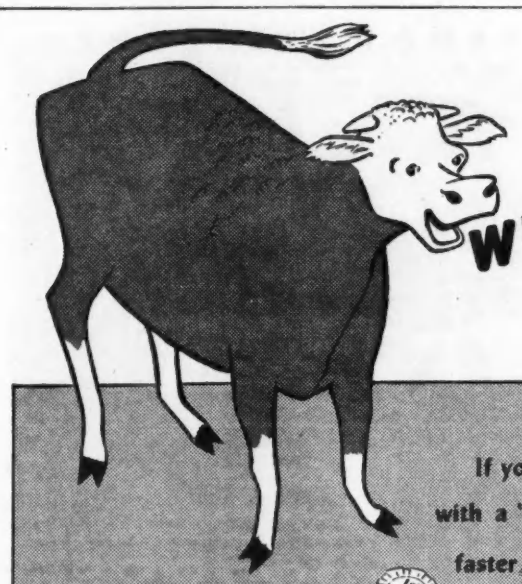
Quassia chips, bls lb .08 .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs, c.l., lb. .16½ .16¾
liquid, 85% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼ —
solid, clarif, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10¼ —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton

Potassium Abietate—Raspberries

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.), net flask 210.00 -212.00
Quince seed, bgs lb 90 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. 70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. 63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 56½ - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .54½ .64¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. 55 .65
tanks, same basis lb. .50 .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 1.70



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If you're looking for smoother leathers with a "rounder" and "fuller" feel . . . if you want faster, more complete penetration and all-around better tannage . . . . . investigate the advantages of using Heyden SODIUM FORMATE in your chrome tanning. Its use is constantly increasing because it cuts processing time and costs, decreases acid harshness of the bath and produces leathers of high uniformity and quality.

The advantages of Heyden Sodium Formate . . . . . neutral white crystalline powder, superior quality, exceptionally high purity, resistance to caking . . . . are also valuable in its use in the dyeing industry, in production of water-resistant wallpapers and as a chemical intermediate.

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Heyden Sodium Formate is shipped in 300 lb. fiber drums.

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FORMIC ACID (90% and 85%)

Important to the metal plating, rubber, dye, paper, leather, textile, drug and perfume industries—is shipped in 125 lb. carboys and 500 lb. stainless steel drums.

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HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE • MEDICINAL COLLOIDS • METHYLENE
DISALICYLIC ACID • PARAFORMALDEHYDE • PARAHYDROXYBENZOATES
PENICILLIN • PENTAERYTHRITOLS • PROPYL GALLATE • RESORCINOL
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Red, BON—Soapbark

Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls. same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb 1.75 - —
maroon shade bbls. same basis lb 2.00 2.10
medium shade bbls. same basis lb 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bb's., same basis lb. 1.70 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades in smaller pkgs., 2c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine)
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton & St Louis, N Y lb. .12½ - —
Red, iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb. .11¾ - .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem Pa, Copley O.; Easton Pa.; E St. Louis lb. .05¼ .09¼
special, high color all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls. works lb .85 —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs, c.l works lb .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —

Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½ - .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs works lb .05¾ .07
Para toner, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb .06 —
ex whse., New York lb .06½ —
Red, toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350 - .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450 - —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.82 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Lake, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd, fib dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood powd bbls lb .50 —
Rennin NF, powder lb 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l works lb .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb .84 - —
l.c.l works lb .85 - —
USP cryst, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF., dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 48.00 - 55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .80 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin USP bots, dlvd kilo 125.00 —
Readily soluble bots dlvd kilo 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms. 5,000 lbs lb .33¼ —
smaller lots lb .34 .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers bls. lb. 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .06½ - .07
Spanish bls lb. .07¼ - .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone CP bbls. works lb 20.00 - —
tech bbls works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms. gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms. gram. .03½ - .04
Ryania 100% powd. bgs works lb .20 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian bls lb 65 70
Saffron, Mexican, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 26.00 - 28.00
Safrol, ums lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .15 - .15½
Cyprus, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Dalmatian, bls lb. .75 - .80
Greek, fancy bls lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Italian, bls lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs. lb. .08¾ - .09¼
unrefined, bgs. lb. .07½ - .07¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin ctns lb 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb 1.05 —
fib. dms lb 1.07 1.08
powdered salol, 10c higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - 14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - 11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.75 - 12.25
NF, gran, dms lb 15¾ 17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd, dms lb .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported cryst., powd. cns. kilo 280.00 300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb .40 .45
Mexican, bls lb. .26 - .28
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .11 .12
Spanish, bls lb. .08½ - .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb 1.95 2.20
powd cns lb 2.05 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 16.00 - 17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 .33
Selenium powd, dms, dlvd lb 3.25 —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 .20
sifting, bgs lb. .14 .16
Tinnevelly No. 1, bls lb. .22 .24
No 2, bls lb. .20 .21
No. 3, bls lb. .18 .20
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .20 .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs lb. .23½ - .24
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18¼
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .25½ - .30
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18¼
Turkish, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .58 - .59
No. 2, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .54 - .55
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .52 - .53

Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph, dry-gro., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ll., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .29½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .9016 - —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79¾ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .79¾ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞ - —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57½ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .58¼ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅞ - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark bls lb. 85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 .55
Western, bls lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb .35 .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .85 - .95
Soapbark, bls lb .27 .31
crushed bls, bbls lb .32 .35
powd., bbls. lb .35 .37

TIMELY HELP FROM TITANOX RESEARCH:

LIKE FINDING

White Pigment

IN YOUR OWN BACKYARD

Perhaps in utilizing the *specialized* properties of certain TITANOX pigments, you have overlooked the *versatility* of these pigments. By employing their versatility to the fullest, you get much the same results as though you had found an unexpected supply of white pigment.

Consider, for example, the rutile-calcium pigments, TITANOX-RCHT and RCHTX. All the following different types of finishes may be formulated with these versatile pigments: flat wall paints, traffic paints, wall primers, enamels, gloss paints, semi-gloss paints, white exterior house paints, house paint primers, enamel and lacquer undercoaters and lacquers.

TITANOX-RCHT presents low specific gravity and affords the maximum in tinting strength and hiding attainable in a true composite pigment.
TITANOX-RCHTX—in addition to the foregoing properties—is noted for ease of dispersion.
Thus high gloss is attainable at relatively high total pigment content equal in hiding in many cases to that afforded by pure titanium dioxide. Our Technical Service Department is always ready to cooperate with you towards increasing the flexibility of your pigment inventory. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments, Ltd., Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

8712

® TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal bgs., c.l works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda lime USP dms lb 23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd. dms., works, lb. .11½ .13
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF white powd. dms works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Arsenite dealers dms. works lb. .13½ .15¼
solution, dms. works gal. .70 1.10
Benzoate, tech. bbls., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .35 .39
USP, bbls. dms. 100 lbs or more lb 42 .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs. c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾ - .11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 3.85
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4 15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. bgs works lb .34 .35
Cacodylate NF, jars, dms lb. 7.15 8.00
Carbonate anhydrous (see Soda ash) crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda. sal). monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .09½ - .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP dms lb 21 —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. dms. works lb 21 .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV gran., dms lb 28 .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½ - .15
anhydrous, dms., works, lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l works lb. .11¼ - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12 00 - 16.50
1 oz tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16 50 - 21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb 11 00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs 8 15 —
Gluconate dms lb 83 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls, lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms. works lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½ - .25½
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .25 - .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½ - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½ - —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 - 129 50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton 199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, c.l., bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs. works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated.)
Naphthionate bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., cn., works ton 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 45 00 - —
imp 100-lb bgs c.l. Atl Gulf Pac. whse ton 53.50 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton 50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾ - —
USP gran. dms lb .17 - —
Orthosilicate anhyd. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut bgs., works lb. .10½ - —
Para aminobenzoate, dms. 1,000 lbs or more lb 3.50 —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted, lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.30 - 5.75

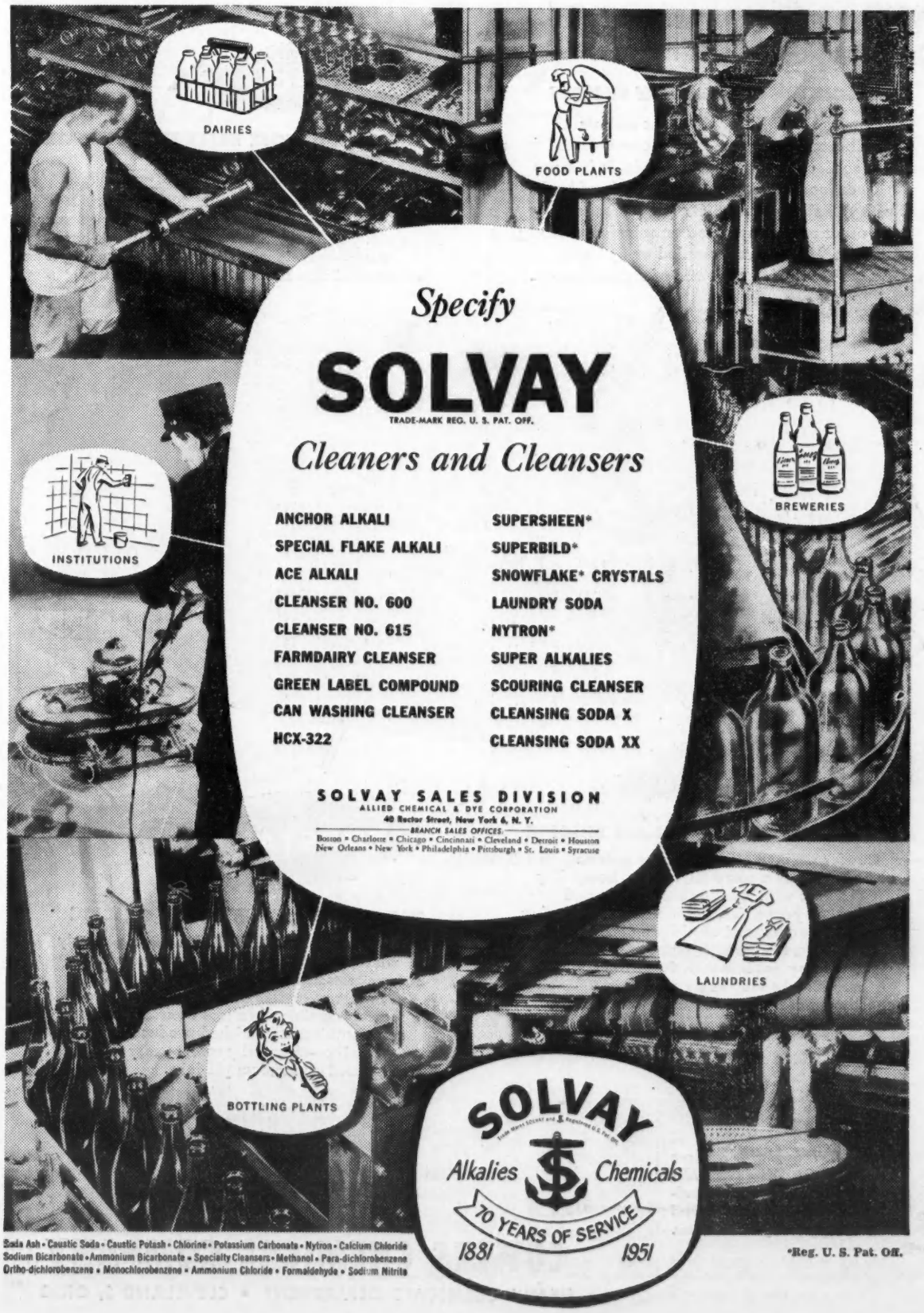
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - .25½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .26
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs min. available at ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .20¾ - .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .22
Phenolsulphonate USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate dibasic anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP dried powd. bgs. dms. works lb 19 .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.80 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c higher than bgs
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —

Soda Ash—Sodium Sesquicarbonate

Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs 5.11 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La and Miss., south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me. N H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St Louis), Neb., E of 98° N C. S. C., Tenn and Tex N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls), also Ala La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan. Neb W of 98°; N D. Okla., S D., Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho Mont. Nev., N M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso Tex

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.00 - —



Sodium Silicate—Sulphur Monochloride

Sodium silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton 19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton 37.00 - —
solid, bgs, works ton 55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .591 - .645
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .46 - .47
USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphamidate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l. mines 100 lbs 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP cryst., bbls lb 17 .19
gran., bbls lb 17 17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 2.50 2.75
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.25 3.75
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —

Sodium sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton 100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .03¾ - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms, works lb .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
5 tons, works lb. .10¼ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½ - .11
Trichloroacetate, dms lb. .46 - .55
Trichloroacetate, 90%, nonagricultural use, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech. kgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb. .23 - —

Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd. dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works lb. 15½ - —

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton 66.00 - 67.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½ - .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630 - —
Sparteine sulphate cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .34 - .38
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, tortified, powd., trols, boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - 18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste dms. works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.67 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
t.c.l., spot lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660 - .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax USP cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram. vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½ - .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1145 - —
Oxalate, bbls, works lb 42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 32.50 - 39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. t.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powder lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 - 12.75
powder lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 - 11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 21.00 - 22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton 25.00 - 27.50
domestic and Canada long ton 22.50 - 23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .21 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .02½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼ - —

DRYMET *

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

DRYSEQ *

THE ALL-PURPOSE DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

Cowles CHEMICALS

DRYORTH *

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

CRYSTAMET *

THE MEDIUM pH DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular pentahydrate sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

HEAVY CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock
short ton 115.00 - —
ground same basis ton 110.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, delto unit-ton .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk East Tampa Fla. unit ton .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphorphate, gran., 2c per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.75 - —
Talc, dom. ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs. c.l. works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17.50 -
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. lb 28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, works lb. .14 Nom.
inedible, extra, works lb. .10¼ Nom.
fancy, works lb. .11 Nom.
special, works lb. .09½ Nom.
No. 1, works lb. .07 Nom.
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13 - —
Tamarind, W.I., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton 7.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton 7.25 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .07½ - .08
low grades, bgs lb. .06¾ - .07
Java, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½ - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd. bbls. dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, ens., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.00 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms. works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% ens., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib, dms lb 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib, dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib, dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots. 100 grams 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls lb. .06 - .06½
Thymol, fib, dms lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 - .90
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .73 - —
Metal lb. 1.06 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .998 - 1.01
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .625 - .635
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾ - .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, fine works lb 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. 4c higher; the coast c.l. dlvd. l.c.l. or whse ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - —

Toludin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, ens., dms lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works, lb. 4.00 4.50
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb 80 90
Tonka beans, Angostura, cs lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. 1.00 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —

Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51¼ - .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½ - —
smaller containers lb. .68½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld, E of Miss. lb. .71¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichloronenzene, dms, c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. 11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys. works, frt adjusted lb 2.10 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .38½ - —
Phosphate, dms, works c.l. lb .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms, c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works frt equald 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .43 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls, works lb .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb 0175 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l. works lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)

If you use WAX in any of these products or processes . . .

1 Auto Polishes
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9 Flax Packings
10 Food Packaging
11 Hard Surface Floor Covering
12 Insulating Materials
13 Leather Belting
14 Leather Finishes and Dressings
15 Leather Packing
16 Lubricant for Ironers and Presses
17 Lubricant for Thread and Cord
18 Matches
19 Mold Lubrication
20 Paper Coatings
21 Paper Impregnating
22 Paper Sizings
23 Phonograph Records
24 Polishes
25 Printing Inks
26 Protective Coatings
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Please send me informative technical data and price lists on Concord special waxes designed for the following uses (indicate numerals as listed above or describe more fully): _____

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Trisodium Phosphate—Wollastonite

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Wood dest. dist., dms. extra c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .96 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin bots. gram 1.00 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 4.35 - —
yellow, bgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs. c.l. wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .32 - .38
Valine dextro laevo, dms. works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.92.00 -93.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton.68.00 -70.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10½- —
Vanadium pentoxide CP, bgs., cns. works lb 1.28 - —
tech., dms., works lb 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 3.25 - 5.50
whole, tins lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Tahiti, cs lb 2.75 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Vinyl butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .033 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units.1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected 8 x 1900
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.450.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls. lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 -101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 -96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10½- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10¾- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10¾- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs. lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs. lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .72 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs. lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .76 - .77
refined, bgs. lb. .79 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.17 - 1.18
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.25 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.20 - 1.22
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.25 - 1.27
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.32 - 1.33
No. 2 lb. 1.30 - 1.31
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .50 - .52
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
German, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
refined, light, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .88 - .90
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton. 6.00 -10.00
smallest lots works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb .06 .07
thin, natural, bls lb .16 .18
rossed, bls. lb. .19 .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb .30 .31
Wild yam root, bls lb .18 .19
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb .23 .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.14.00 —
325 mesh, same basis ton.22.00 —

what do you want in

WAX

by the largest producers of specialty waxes in America

WARWICK WAXES

NAME OF WAX	MELTING POINT ASTM D127-30	PENETRATION 100g/77°/5 sec.	COLOR N P A	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
MEKON* B-20 A-20 Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX. YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD BRITTLE
CARDIS* 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-15	45-50	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 319	180-185	5-7	4½-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	30-32	80-85	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 262	195-200	4-6	BROWN	14-16	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX*	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
SUGAR CANE WAX 200	174-178	2 MAX.	BROWN	23-28	65-77	VEGETABLE WAX
WARCO* WAX 155	155-160	15-25	BROWN YELLOW	0.0	0.0	MICRO CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC

Would you like samples, technical data and service? They're yours for the asking.

WARWICK WAX Company, Inc., Subsidiary Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION
10th Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City, N.Y.

*Trade Mark Reg.

Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton 32.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk c.l. same basis ton 37.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton 45.00 -50.00
t.c.l., same basis ton 60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed American, bgs lb .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .35 .45

X

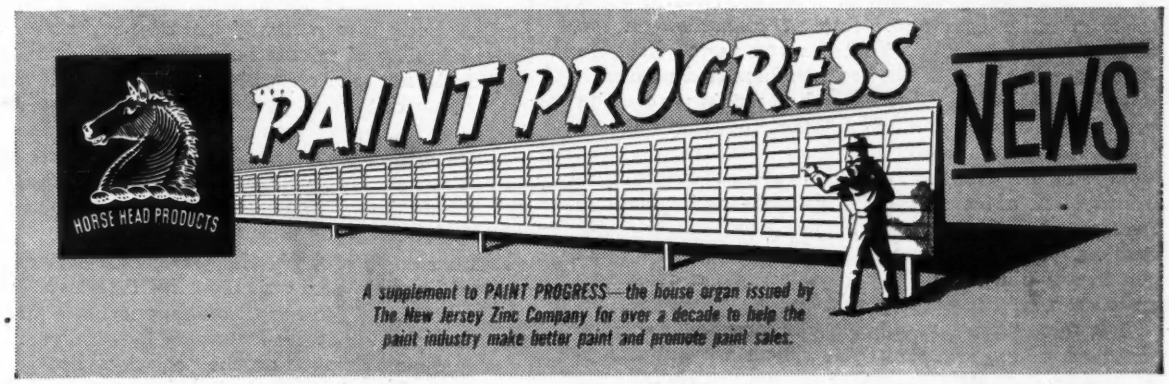
Xanthorrhiza root bls lb .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb .193 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18 - —
45°-47°C. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb .153 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis, gal 1.31 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.46 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa gal .33 - —
Birmingham district gal .30½ - —
Chicago district gal .33½ - —
Cleveland district gal .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal .31 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio gal .30½ - —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal .33 - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb .47 - —
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. lb. dms lb .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb 1.91 - 2.05
AAOT, bbls lb 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb .32 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb 2.05 - 2.15
G pigments, bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb .0141- .0250
t.c.l. works lb .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb .04½ - —
t.c.l. lb .04¾ - —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works lb .09½ - —
t.c.l. works lb .09¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd lb .27 - —
basic, dlvd lb .30 - —
Yellow dock root bls lb .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis oz 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb .37 - —
smaller lots, works lb .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls. dms. works, lb .28 - .30
NF VIII, dms lb .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb .18½- —
t.c.l. dlvd E. lb .19½- —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works. lb .10¾- .11½
precipitated, powd., dms lb .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms lb .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide kgs works lb .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb .21 - —
t.c.l., works lb .22 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .20¾- —
t.c.l. lb .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars lb 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis lb .17½- —
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld. lb .24 - —
10% Zn, dms. frt. alld lb .29¼- —
Oleate, fused bbls lb .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs. c.l. dlvd lb .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
leaded 5% bgs. c.l. dlvd, lb .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb .16⅝- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .17⅛- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .17¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .18¾- —
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb .17¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .18¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .19¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb .19¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .20¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Zinc phenosulphonate, gran., dms. lb .39 - —
powd., dms. lb .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .12 - —
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb .44 - —
ton lots lb .45 - —
less ton lots lb .46 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls 40c higher
USP, gran., dms lb .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .24 - —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb 1.85 - 2.50
Thionosulphonate NF gran. bbls., dms lb .33 - .34
powd. bbls lb .36 - .37
Undecylenate, dms. lb 2.25 - —
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
t.c.l., same basis lb .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb .24½- —
t.c.l. lb .25 - —
normal, dms., t.c.l., works lb .52 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate.
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works lb .26½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb .30½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works lb 2.10 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb .44 - —
5 tons, works lb .44½- —
1 ton or less, works lb .45 - .48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb .59 - —
5 tons, works lb .59½- —
1 ton or less, works lb .60 - .65
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb 35½- —
Silicate granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb .03½- .03¾
10 tons, works lb .03½- .04
5 tons, works lb .04 - —
1 ton or less, works lb .04¼- .04½
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb .04½- —
5 tons, works lb .05¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb .05¾- .06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb .12 - —
5 tons, works lb .12½- —
1 ton or less, works lb .13 - .17


HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

Corps of Engineers Reveals New Paint Systems for Dams

The painting of dams for the Civil Works Construction, U. S. Corps of Engineers, has been standardized by the issuance of a "Guide Specification", (CE-1409), which covers recommended formulas and surface preparation methods.

Copies of these specifications are available at all offices of the Corps of Engineers Civil Works.

New specification CE-1409 discloses a series of 6 paint systems developed by the Corps of Engineers for improved protection of the structural steel components of flood-control dams.

Based mainly on phenolic vehicles, these systems utilize the following rust-inhibitive pigments: Zinc Dust, Zinc Oxide, Red Lead, Zinc Yellow and Zinc Tetroxy Chromate.

These paint systems stem from exhaustive paint tests conducted on Mississippi and Ohio River dams by the Corps, in cooperation with leading paint engineers. Interim reports on some of those tests, started in 1938, appeared in 1942 and 1947 issues of PAINT PROGRESS.

The Zinc Dust-Zinc Oxide paints in this test program were developed by the Research Laboratories of The New Jersey Zinc Company. Their good performance over a long period of years under actual service conditions led to their adoption in these specifications.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Producers of Horse Head Zinc Pigments
... most used by paint manufacturers since 1860
160 Front Street, New York 38, N. Y.

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

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Tax Plans Still Bad

Congress has been advised by one of its leaders to create a joint budget committee to provide it with a "brain" for dealing with the providing and distributing of federal revenue. The desirability and wisdom of having one committee for the concurrent construction of tax and budget legislation were set forth in these columns some time ago. A joint committee on the budget side was set up about five years ago. Because it had more than one hundred members and no assistants, it did not work. Anyhow, it had nothing to do with providing the money that was to be budgeted out.

Various special committees have been set up from time to time to construct a better system of federal taxation. None of them has got anywhere—as the revenue measure recently approved by the house convincingly testifies. One reason for that failure has always been the impossibility of getting anything like a consensus on what a better system should be.

Yes; there have been suggestions innumerable in the direction of improvement; but, almost without exception, these have considered improvement solely from the standpoint of the suggester. Many suggestions have been made in these columns with a purpose of replacing discrimination with equitableness, of making all taxes open so that they could readily be recognized by those who must pay them, of having all levies based on ability to pay.

It is difficult to understand why such a purpose is opposed in almost all the discussion of tax schemes by business organizations. In those circles, there is a strong advocacy of the hidden tax, usually in the form of a manufacturers' excise levy, which also pyramids as it is passed with profit through the several divisions of distribution down to the ultimate consumer who pays it—with interest.

At the same time, the same business organizations are confounded by the difficulties they meet in their endeavors to cultivate good public relations. Thinking very often is a quite narrow process. Mental vision is particularly myopic.

It is true that the existing scheme of graduated taxation of incomes is not an equitable one. To shift the greater part of the burden from the high-income taxpayers to the low-income group does not lessen the inequitableness. The loopholes in the income tax scheme should all be closed. Smart evaders of the tax should be more vigilantly and more vigorously policed and punished. An income tax, equitably imposed and honestly applied, is the best form, the only form, in which taxation can be based upon ability to pay.

There is nothing equitable about levying a tax on what a person does with his money. There is nothing honest about a tax which is levied upon one group (manufacturers or whatever) and paid by another group—with interest. Certainly there is nothing equitable or honest about a sales tax which must be paid by the person too old to work and by the one who is out of a job, paid out of the principal, not only the earnings, of his savings, which he is obliged to spend—on which he has already paid the income tax over the years.

The tax bill approved by the house is not a good measure. But, it cannot be made better by making it worse. It should set up an equitable income tax scheme.

Concerning Health Insurance

Political health insurance has again broken out in the daily news. The Federal Security Administrator is out with a supplementary idea that hospitalization facilities should be provided for social security beneficiaries. He says he has enough money in the old age funds to pay for such hospitalization. It is concurrently reported that private hospitals are losing millions of dollars because what the government pays for their care of indigent patients falls far short of the actual cost of such care.

Then, too, one must consider the adequacy of hospital facilities for the service proposed by the administrator. Certainly the government, even with its expansive VA outlays, does not have room for all those who could find excuse in geriatrics for demanding hospitalization. And anybody who currently has any experience with the availability of private hospital facilities knows that they could not take on a bigger load. It is encouraging, of course, to read now and then that a group (religious, racial, fraternal, or such) is at some stage of an undertaking to provide additional hospital facilities. It is discomforting, as in other charitable or altruistic services, to know that civic communities are not so active in such undertakings as their needs require.

Another angle of the health service subject has been covered because of a statement by President Truman that he was ready to accept and support any privately proposed plan of health insurance that is better than, or even almost as good as, the one which he has been advocating for some five years. Naturally that brought from organized medicine a challenge that President Truman's administration aid in the development of the voluntary health insurance system. There has been reiteration by both sides of their differing appraisals of the actual and, especially, the potential adequacy of that system. Once again, he who has had experience with the system must emphatically subscribe to the view that it is not what either its advocates or its opponents say it is. The voluntary system is better than none—as far as it goes; but it does not go far enough and it cannot go much farther under existing conditions.

That, of course, does not mean that the voluntary system should give way to a compulsory public system. The challenge of organized medicine for governmental support of the development of the voluntary system is well grounded and, doubtless, well intentioned. But, that support would have to include the complete funding of service for millions of persons who cannot pay enough, if anything, toward its providing. The problem of the indigent is nothing new; but there is much to be considered in connection with what might be called "borderline" cases and those in which the distance removed from essential service is a big factor.

There is room for doubt that any health insurance scheme is what is needed to effectuate a better distribution and availability (in place and price) of medical care. There is reason to believe that the problem should be tackled from the other end and medical care be built up to the actual needs of the people. In such an undertaking, the people would have a large and important role—in supporting the education of medical students from the community; in providing hospital beds, at least, supplemented with mobile equipment; in financially supporting all that is needed.

For the Bookshelf

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN YEAR BOOK: 1951. Editor, Phyllis Hamlin. Thirty-ninth edition, Cloth; xxxi+512 pages. London: The American Chamber of Commerce in London. 25s.

This useful handbook of necessary information improves with age. It is a potent contribution to Anglo-American relations of various sorts via the contacts of trade. In the preface to this edition Hon. Walter S. Gifford, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, quite pertinently says:—"The men and women who are collectively responsible for the publication of this book will be called upon in the critical times ahead to contribute their utmost in every phase of their programme. I am convinced that such a programme has an essential part in supporting the good relations that exist between our two countries."

The contents of this desirable book start with a list of President Truman and his cabinet. Next comes a directory of the American Embassy and Consulate General in London, followed by one of the London ECA office and a list of American consular representatives in the British Isles. Almost eight pages are devoted to a presentation of the ECA special mission to the United Kingdom. The American Library is described. There are data on American consular invoices, passports, citizenship requirements, visa requirements for entry into the United States. US Custom regulations are briefly defined. Directories tell about the setups of nineteen UK organizations of interest to, or composed of, Americans.

Then come data on the other side, starting with the British Embassy in Washington and covering political, trade, and social groups. Chapters follow on the formation of American affiliated corporations by British firms, American participation in British industry, English law for Americans, and vice versa.

Next the chamber of commerce tells about itself, with sixty-odd pages of the names and identifications of its members. Next are more than fifty pages of a resi-

—*Continued on page 85*

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

been able to solve its simplest procurement problem—how to buy an insignificant item without using all the cumbersome and expensive machinery it employs in purchasing materials running into the millions of dollars.

Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah, a former vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, told the senate of receiving a letter from a Chicago paint concern telling about being asked to submit a bid to the Armed Forces Security agency, Washington, on four pints of paint. The bid invitation was to be filled out in triplicate and must have been mailed to hundreds of other paint manufacturers.

But for the fact that this is a painfully wasteful practice that is unnecessary, a statement appearing on the reverse side of the form would add comedy to the case. For the bidder is there informed that "no partial payment will be made on resulting order."

Mathieson Chlorine Mix-Up

Close observers of the weekly listings by DPA of its approvals of tax amortization certificates have noticed that the June 18 announcement showed Mathieson Chemical Corporation getting a certificate covering 50 percent of the cost of a $9,149,960 plant to be built at Baltimore to make liquid chlorine. A few weeks earlier a certificate had been issued to Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemical Corporation for a liquid chlorine plant to be built at Saltville, Va., costing the same amount.

A check with DPA disclosed an error in the June 18 announcement because, in fact, this was a duplication of the earlier announcement of the plant at Saltville. It came about by a confusion of names and the fact that Mathieson Chemical Corporation is the parent of Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemical Corporation. Actually, it was explained, there has been but the one certificate issued and this was for the plant at Saltville. So far as is known here the company isn't planning another plant at Baltimore, as the June 18 listing of certificates indicated.

Chemical Unit in OIT

The export of chemicals has become of such great importance in the overall problem of international trade policies that a separate division has been set up in the Office of International Trade to deal solely with matters in this field. It has been given the name of Chemical Division, and Louis N. Markwood has been placed in charge as director.

Mr. Markwood is well-known to the chemical industry. He entered the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1942 after having had twenty years' research experience in the field of insecticides, tobacco, and other botanicals in the Department of Agriculture and the Tariff Commission. He has written more than twenty-five scientific publications and holds several patents. Most recently Mr. Markwood has served in the Chemical Division of NPA.

In creating the new division, OIT also made several other changes. Derek Brooks, previously chief of the OIT Finished Products Division which handled chemicals export licensing, has been named a staff assistant to the director of OIT. F. Davitte Hockersmith, formerly assistant director of the OIT Producers Equipment Division, succeeds Mr. Brooks as chief of the Finished Products Division, and H. Leigh Brite succeeds Mr. Hockersmith in the Producers Equipment Division.

CMP Bookkeeping Aid

Manufacturers who now are beginning to realize some of the additional paperwork that will be called for when the Controlled Materials Plan goes into operation next month should get hold of a booklet just put out by NPA called "Allotment Accounting for Consumers Under CMP."

It explains what records must be established and maintained to account for allotments of steel, copper, and aluminum. While NPA isn't demanding that any particular forms be used, leaving this to individual businessmen, it is demanding that records of controlled materials allotments be accurate in all respects. The manual will prove helpful in achieving this end.

Copies of "Allotment Accounting for Consumers Under CMP" are obtainable for the asking from NPA, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and from the field offices of the department.

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Bismuth Subgallate N.F.
Dense, Medium-dense or Light

Bismuth Subnitrate N.F.
Dense, Medium-dense or Light

Bismuth Subsalicylate U.S.P.

Iodides

Ammonium Iodide N.F.

Iodine U.S.P.
Crystal or Granular

Potassium Iodide U.S.P.
Crystal, Granular,
Fine Granular or Powder

Sodium Iodide U.S.P.

Mercurials

Ammoniated Mercury U.S.P.

Calomel N.F.

Calomel Fine Powder N.F.

Corrosive Sublimate U.S.P.
Powder or Granular

Mercuric Iodide Red N.F.

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Heavy Chemicals

Pressure for shipments of many heavy chemicals relaxed appreciably during the last month. The trade is not convinced whether the relaxation is seasonal or permanent, but demand from the glass, soap and textile industries has slowed down materially. Trade interest last week was focused on filling out form 8 under CPR-22, which has to be filed with the government by July 2.

An advance in silver was recorded. Methyl chloride was placed under allocation July 1 by NPA owing to a steadily increasing demand principally from the manufacturers of synthetic rubber. Carbon tetrachloride continued under allocation by producers, with consuming requirements only partially satisfied. Calcium chloride remained in adequate supply to meet current demand. Copper sulphate is being booked for September shipment with the market strong and a tendency to advance. There was no shortage of muriatic or nitric acids but sulphuric acid was exceedingly tight.

Soda ash and liquid caustic soda showed improvement in supply conditions. Waterworks are getting their chlorine requirements but other consuming industries are not. The government is drawing heavily against the bleaching powder output. There appeared to be slightly less pressure for the phosphorus compounds, with several producers planning to increase their phosphorus output. Tin salts were steady and unchanged with the metal holding at the late decline. Pressure for shipments of potassium carbonate has been eased temporarily at least.

Members of the alkali-chlorine industry advisory committee at their second meeting, June 25 with Office of Price Stabilization officials reported for the most part their ceilings under CPR-22 would be near or at the prices at which they were frozen in January under GCPR. Committeemen felt CPR-22 would not only take care of this particular case, but also of future cost increases resulting from wage contracts containing cost-of-living escalator clauses.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 98.8 percent for the week ending June 23, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 101.5R in preceding week of 99.5 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Acrylonitrile—No excess stocks of this chemical at present. Steady demand has kept the supply situation relatively tight. A large percentage of production finds its way into the manufacture of synthetic rubber. The tankcar price is 43c. and drums in carlots command 44½c. per pound f.o.b. the works.

Alumina Sulphate—Although some producers appear to be in better shape than others regarding supplies, the market situation leaned toward a tighter condition at the close of the month. Demand from paper mills and water works is holding at a high level while the difficulty in securing sulphuric acid has cutback production at some plants.

Ammoniac, Sal—Supply conditions are steadily improving in white granular with possibilities favoring an open market before the end of July. Makers of dry batteries are not finding supplies much of a problem at the present time.

Calcium Chloride—Inquiry is reaching the market for road dusting from the municipalities but so far demand has been of spotty character. Weather conditions regulate the Summer demand for this chemical and the season has been relatively wet to date. At present stocks are adequate to meet current requirements with some producers in a position to accept additional orders for spot shipment.

Chlorine—Supply conditions have continued definitely tight over the past month and no nearby easement was in sight at the close. Aside from a heavy demand from the chemical and paper industries, the market is under seasonal pressure for shipments to water works, sewerage disposal plants and swimming pools.

Copper Sulphate — Market position strong with a tendency upward. Agricultural demand is holding at high seasonal levels with Maine and Florida showing considerable interest. There has been no relaxation in industrial demand and export inquiry is exceedingly active. Production has been sold through August and September orders are being entered at price time of shipment.

Methyl Chloride — Steadily increasing uses, particularly in the production of synthetic rubber, have made it necessary to allocate the chemical NPA has announced. Allocation was made effective July 1 as an appendix B material under NPA order M-45. This classification requires producers to apply to NPA on form 47 for authorization to make shipments. About 1,500,000 pounds a month are consumed for synthetic rubber manufacture requiring almost 75 percent of current output.

Phosphorous—Supply situation has continued tight under a steady industrial demand and heavy shipments for ordnance requirements. The long range outlook has improved with at least three producers making plans to step up output. It is said to be doubtful if this influence is felt until some time in 1952.

Potash, Caustic—Market conditions have shown some improvement during June but stocks have not reached the point where producers can take on new business for prompt shipment. While pressure has relaxed there is still a fair movement of liquid to soapmakers.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand was not as active from the glass plants at the close as at the beginning of the month. The supply situation in both calcined and hydrated has eased a bit, temporarily at least.

Potassium Chlorate—Pressure has relaxed but not sufficiently to affect the supply situation which is still definitely tight. Eastern production is so heavily sold ahead that new business is not being considered at the present time.

Soda Ash—Market situation has shown appreciable improvement during the past month. Most of the producers have liquidated backlogs and are on even beam on contract shipments for bulk material. Demand from several of the major consuming industries has relaxed but no one feels sure the relaxation is temporary or permanent, otherwise there might be more desire to take on additional business.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid caustic has improved its position similar to soda ash. Relaxation of industrial demand and maintenance of heavy production have been potent influences in bringing shipments up to contract schedules. The dry forms have remained short, particularly flaked, as the big demand has been for liquid and production has been directed mostly in that direction.

Sodium Chlorate—Supply conditions remained exceedingly tight over the past month regardless of a slight relaxation in pressure for shipments. Production continued heavily sold ahead and producers are not in a position to take on additional orders where prompt shipment is required.

Sodium Nitrite—Strong demand has featured the market over the past month and the supply position remained exceedingly tight. Shipments have been made from production as there are no first-hand inventories. Demand has come principally from meat-packers and the manufacturers of synthetic rubber.

Sodium Silicate—Producers have inventories and are in a position to meet current requirements without difficulty. Demand continued fair with former prices holding steady.

Tin Salts—Prices were sustained at the late decline and for the first time in several weeks the market showed no variations. Consuming demand was good, considering government regulations. Current prices are based on tin at $1.06 per pound. Stocks are adequate to meet current requirements.

Acids

Hydrofluoric — Market remained in a fair state of balance. Stocks not excessive but sufficient to meet current requirements without much difficulty.

Muriatic — Remained in free supply

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Silver, 2.41c. per oz.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	223.4

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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throughout the past month. Industrial demand while steady was a bit overtopped by current production.

Nitric—Stocks fully sufficient to meet demand regardless of rather heavy nitrating operations. Immediate shipments were available at the close of the month.

Oxalic — No significant indication of easement in the availability of stocks, which have continued exceedingly short during the first half of the year. The prolonged shortage of sulphuric acid has seriously affected production.

Phosphoric—Possibly in slightly better supply than at the beginning of the month but the market position is still tight, with output held down by the stringency in phosphorus.

Sulphuric—There was an entire absence of easement in the availability of stocks and no improvement is in sight. Based on the outlook for sulphur, the market supply position is expected to remain tight indefinitely.

The sulphuric acid plant now being erected in the Philippines will use imported sulphur as its raw material for a few years. Thereafter it is expected that domestic materials will be available.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic production of primary aluminum in April was 67,701 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The small decrease from March was a reflection of the shorter month rather than a change in the rate of production. Despite the lower output, stocks at reduction plants increased by 1,367 tons to 13,415 tons.

Antimony — Mine production of antiantimony in February was 368 short tons, an increase of 30 percent above the 110 short tons produced in January, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States production of metal and oxide both showed decreases and sulfide output remained virtually unchanged. Consumption of primary antimony decreased 17 percent from the 1,748 short tons reported consumed in January to 1,452 short tons in February. Of the total consumption, 312 tons were in ore, 407 tons were metal, 713 tons in oxide and 20 tons in sulfide. Although total consumption decreased, oxide consumption in February increased nearly 4 percent.

Boron—A new boron minerals production record was established in the United States in 1950, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Domestic consumption was at its peak and exports reached a new all-time high. Output was 647,735 short tons, containing 191,000 tons of oboron oxide, compared with 467,592 tons of mineral containing 139,200 tons of boron oxide sold or used by producers in 1949.

Imports of antimony in ore and metal in February decreased 44 percent from the January figure. Of the total of 539 tons of antimony in ore imported, 314 tons came from Mexico, 128 tons from Bolivia, 48 tons from Canada and 49 tons from Chile. Refined metal imports totaled 227 tons, originating in Mexico, France, United Kingdom and Belgium-Luxembourg. Exports of 48 tons of antimony in ore and three tons in metal ware made in February to Canada.

Copper—OPS has rolled back ceiling prices for copper scrap, copper alloy scrap, and brass mill scrap to levels generally restoring pre-Korean differentials below new metal prices. The action is accomplished by Ceiling Price Regulations 46 and 47, the first dealing with copper scrap and copper alloy scrap and the other with brass mill scrap. Both were effective June 26, 1951. CPR 46 sets a ceiling of 19¼ cents a pound for No. 1 heavy copper and copper wire containing a minimum of 98½ percent copper, or approximately the pre-Korean differential below the prevailing price of 24½ cents for new domestic electrolytic copper. Copper scrap has been selling in volume at 30 cents or more a pound.

NPA states that copper may be used during the third quarter in ways in which its use was prohibited under M-12 for the second quarter. This provision is made by NPA in the interest of small manufacturing firms which make one or two products only, which cannot readily convert to defense production and which have claimed their existence is threatened by copper restrictions. Use of copper and aluminum for decorative and ornamental purposes remains prohibited. The quantity of copper which may be used during the third quarter in ways formerly prohibited—such as in non-operational parts in lighting fixtures, fountain pens and venetian blinds—will be limited by the percentages specified in either list A or B, according to the classification of the article. An important change in the application of the order places the control

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of copper and aluminum consumption upon the firm which manufactures or assembles the end-product.

Lead—Average daily rate of lead production from domestic mines in April declined 7 percent from the March level, according to the Bureau of Mines. Lead output in April, in terms of recoverable metal, was 33,478 short tons, produced at an average daily rate of 1,116 tons. March lead production totaled 37,096 tons with output at an average daily rate of 1,197 tons. Production in the combined west central states totaled 11,900 tons, a 14 percent decline from the total of the previous month. Arkansas' output was unchanged from March, but reductions ranging up to 17 percent were reported from the other states in the area. A 31 percent decrease in mine production was recorded in April for the states east of the Mississippi River, due largely to a labor strike which began April 1 at Austinville, Va.

Platinum—Continued strong demand, smaller supplies, high prices, and a further decline in inventories were features of the platinum industry in the first quarter of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Demand for palladium was much greater and sales were the largest since the second quarter of 1946. Sales of iridium, osmium, and rhodium were at a much higher level, but sales of ruthenium were smaller. Refining of platinum in the first quarter of 1951 was at a rate 58 percent less than in the preceding quarter, and imports of refined platium (46,626 ounces) were 7 percent less. Sales of platinum to domestic consumers by refiners and dealers who accounted for 95 percent of the total sold in 1950 were 65,711 ounces in the first quarter, corresponding to total sales to domestic consumers of approximately 69,170 ounces, compared with 86,300 ounces in the preceding quarter. Exports of platinum, as reported to the Bureau of Mines by refiners and dealers, were 3,964 ounces in the first quarter as against 6,243 ounces in the preceding quarter. Stocks of platinum of refiners and dealers declined for the fourth successive quarter.

Quicksilver—Trading continued slow over the past week with the market holding at $210 for round lots and $212 per flask for small quantities. The trade was watching developments in the Korean situation closely and their possible influence on the market situation.

San Francisco.—No firming has been noted locally although it was expected that recent government orders would strengthen the market. Metal, quoted $210 per flask, remains in limited supply with inquiry light.

Silver—Advices from Mexico City stated the Mexican government will not be an exporter of silver for the remainder of 1951 since the entire production is required for internal purposes. This had a strengthening effect on the market and resulted in an advance to 90.16c. per ounce.

Tin—Press advices from the Hague state that latest available figures on the world tin industry published by the International Tin Study group show for April a world mine production of 14,500 long tons as compared with 14,200 tons in March. This increase was due to a sharp rise in Bolivian exports from 2,097 tons in March to 3,452 in April.

In Malaya, Indonesia, and the Belgian Congo production decreased in April to 4,728 tons, 2,641 tons and 1,025 tons, respectively.

In May both Indonesian and Belgion Congo production increased again to 2,713 tons and 1,442 tons, respectively. No other figures are yet available for May. Stocks of tin metal and tin in concentrates at the end of April in Malaya (6,700 tons) and the United Kingdom (51,100 tons) were roughly at the same level as in the previous month.

Total tin consumption in January was slightly less than in December according to the Bureau of Mines. January figures based upon monthly report Form NPAF-7 show that the use of primary metal decreased 8 percent, but secondary tin increased 14 percent. Consumption in manufacturing in January was 9,175 long tons (5,964 of primary and 3,211 of secondary) compared with 9,287 in December (6,458 of primary and 2,829 of secondary).

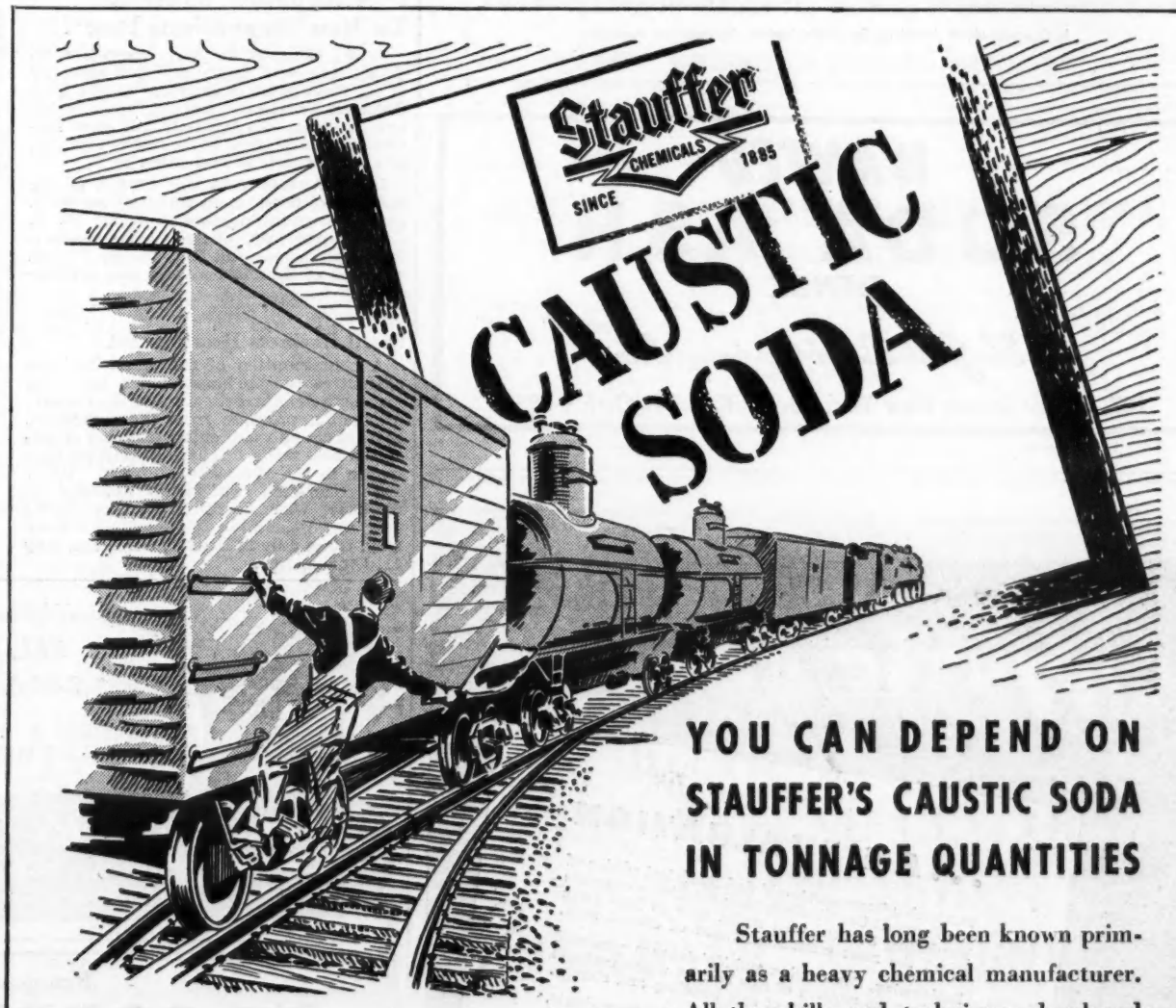
Zinc—Average daily rate of zinc production from domestic mines declined 4 percent in April, according to the Bureau of Mines. April production, 10 percent above the 1950 monthly rate, totaled 56,413 short tons of recoverable metal, an average of 1,880 tons per day compared with 60,670 tons in March produced at an average rate of 1,957 tons per day. Production in the states East of the Mississippi River declined from 15,985 tons in March to 14,327 tons in April, the lowest level since July, 1950. Most of the decline was due to a labor strike beginning April 1, which closed production at Austinville, Virginia. In Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma combined zinc output fell 2 percent. The average daily production rate was unchanged from March. As elsewhere in the United States, April zinc output in the combined western states declined from the March level. Production fell 7 percent as the average daily rate of output dropped from 1,185 tons in March to 1,145 tons in April. Decreased production, ranging from 6 percent in California, Colorado and Idaho to 28 percent in Nevada, was reported from all of the states in the area except Montana, with no change, and New Mexico, with a 5-percent increase.

Trade Briefs

R. L. Lindemann has been appointed district sales manager, fiber drum division of Continental Can Company, for the Chicago district.

Jack L. Hobby has been made assistant on public relations on the staff of the president of Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Waltham, Mass.

Dr. Edwin C. Kendall, professor emeritus of the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., and 1950 Nobel Prize winner, has been appointed visiting professor of chemistry at Princeton University.



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Aluminum Nomenclature Gets Tentative Approval of Ass'n

Among important matters receiving attention at the Aluminum Association's Summer meeting, held recently at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., according to Donald M. White, association secretary, was the tentative approval of standard nomenclature for aluminum sheet and extruded products. Final approval of these items is expected in the near future.

Progress of the current expansion program and operating procedures under the Controlled Materials Plan were among other industry problems discussed. A. P. Cochran of Louisville, president of the association, presided, and the meeting included separate sessions by the association's foundry, sheet, extruded products, and foil divisions. Nigel H. Bell, director, aluminum and magnesium division, National Production Authority, spoke informally at both the association and the division meetings and answered questions from the floor. Representative Thurston from the floor.

Dow Appoints Winston To New Magnesium Post

A. W. Winston, formerly executive assistant, has been named assistant manager of the magnesium department of The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. In his new position, Mr. Winston will have special responsibilities in business analysis, pricing, marketing and sales.

Other personnel in this branch of the magnesium department activities are W. S. Loose, magnesium sales manager; W. R. Caple, coordinator of sales office magnesium operations, and Dr. G. H. Found, manager of technical service and development.

Small Business Hearings Set

A subcommittee of the small business committee of the house which has been making a field investigation of the defense production program from the standpoint of its effect on small enterprises has scheduled a new series of hearings starting next month in the West and Midwest. Today the committee will hold hearings at Spokane, Wash.; July 3, Seattle, Wash.; July 5, Portland, Ore.; July 7, Salt Lake City, Utah; July 9, Denver, Colo., and July 11, Omaha, Neb.

Southern Alkali Export Mgr.

William J. Muller has been appointed export manager for Southern Alkali Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. He comes to Southern Alkali from the U. S. Alkali Export Association which ceased operations March 1. He had been associated with the association since 1922, most recently as treasurer. Mr. Muller will make his headquarters at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

DuPont Names Bours

William A. Bours 3rd has been named manager of the plants development section of the organic chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds Dr. George E. Holbrook who has become assistant director of the duPont's development department. Mr. Bours started with the company ten years ago as an industrial engineer in the engineering department and early this year he was named senior technical assistant in the technical laboratory at Deepwater Point, N. J.

Red Star Chemical Moves

Red Star Chemical Company and Ketone Chemical Company have moved their offices and shipping quarters to larger quarters at 17-21 East 22nd street, New York 10. The new telephone number is ORegon 4-0383.

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AEC Awarded Fifteen New Research Contracts in May

Atomic Energy Commission awarded fifteen new unclassified research control, including ten in biology and medicine and five in physical research, during the month of May. In the same period the commission also renewed twenty-five existing contracts in biology and medicine and thirteen in physical research.

Among the new physical research contracts were the following:—Chemistry, Catholic University of America; chemistry, Northwestern University; metallurgy, Columbia University, and metallurgy, Graham, Crowley & Associates. Of the renewals in physical research, eight were for chemistry and went to the University of Chicago, George Washington University, the University of Kansas, the University of North Carolina, Pennsylvania State College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Western Reserve University and the University of Wisconsin. Two renewals in metallurgy were awarded to the University of Chicago and Iowa State University.

Glidden Co. to Consolidate Powdered Metal Operations

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, will consolidate all of its powdered metal operations on its 25-acre site at Hammond, Ind., Dwight P. Joyce, president, has revealed. In addition, he stated that the company plans to increase its output of cuprous and cupric oxides, lead, iron and copper powder, as well as its "Cubond" brazing compounds. Mr. Joyce has also announced that Glidden has disposed of its secondary metals operations located on a portion of the same Hammond property.

The Hammond facilities, which include a lead refinery and equipment for production of type metal, babbit, solder and antimonial lead products, have been purchased by three Chicago businessmen who will operate them as Metal Refining Company. They take possession today.

New York P.A.'s Elect

Edward A. Bantel, purchasing agent for National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters, has been elected president of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York. He succeeds R. Park Lamborn, general purchasing agent, Kennecott Copper Corporation.

Other officers elected are:—John F. Snedeker, Binney & Smith Company, M. D. MacBurney, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, as vice presidents, and Harry F. Barnett, polychemicals department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Harold A. Johnson, United States Rubber Company, members of the board.

ACS Charters New Section for Kansas

A new local section of the American Chemical Society has been chartered to serve chemists and chemical engineers of six counties in the state of Kansas, it has been announced by Alden H. Emery, executive secretary of the society. The new unit, which will have its headquarters at Lawrence, Kan., will be known as the University of Kansas section. At an organizational meeting held in Lawrence, Dr. Ernest Griswold, associate professor of chemistry at the University of Kansas, was elected chairman.

Boston BIMS Golf

The first golf outing of the season for BIMS of Boston was held at the Dedham Country and Polo Club. Over forty members and guests enjoyed golf and dinner. Prizes were won by:—

Thomas B. Howell, United Consumers, Inc.; Cecil W. Rice, W. J. Bush Company; F. K. Newbert, Dennison Mfg. Company; David J. O'Connell, Howe & French, Inc.; Edward D. Bement, BB Chemical Company; C. T. Hoye, jr., Rexall Drug Company; Edwin W. Martin, Mallinckrodt Chemical Company, and E. E. Aldrich, Rexall Drug Company.

The next golf outing will be on August 16 at the Woodland Golf Club.

German Phosphorus Unit Planned

The Allied Security Office at Bonn, Germany, has issued permission for the construction of a 10,000 kilowatt electrical furnace for phosphorus production near Cologne. The unit will be used to produce both pure phosphorus and phosphoric acid.

Trade Briefs

Blossom Manufacturing Company, New York, is manufacturing waterproof, dampproof plastic film liners for drums, boxes, containers and covers.

Technical Societies Council of New York has elected Paul T. Onderdonk, of the Consolidated Edison Company, president.

Upressit Products Corporation, New York, has appointed the Ack Sales Company, Kansas City, Mo., distributor for the territory which includes Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and western Missouri.

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Explosives Hearings Set By Coast Guard July 9

Hearings have been scheduled for July 9 by the Merchant Marine Council at Coast Guard headquarters, Washington, D. C., to consider regulations for the handling of explosives and dangerous cargo at ports. Interested persons have been invited to submit comments on the proposed regulations, either in writing or orally at the hearings.

The regulations provide that dangerous cargo can be handled only at designated waterfront facilities and establishes the minimum conditions which the ports must meet in order to become a designated waterfront facility. Dangerous cargos exceeding 500 pounds can be handled at the designated waterfront facilities only under a permit issued by the captain of the port.

Lowell Textile to Conduct Workshop July 23-Aug 31

The Lowell Textile Institute Research Foundation will hold the first annual textile workshop July 23 to August 31 at Lowell, Mass. The purpose of the textile workshop was dictated by the demands of industrial research personnel for an opportunity to exploit the complete, diverse and modernized facilities of Lowell Texthe Institute for a technical course of study of the manufacturing, processing, and merchandising technics of modern textile operations.

Hirsts to Serve in Technical Posts On British Sulphuric Acid Project

Dr. H. S. Hirst, chairman of the interdivisional sulphuric acid panel of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has been named to act as technical assessor to the board of United Sulphuric Acid Corporation, Ltd., a new company which is planning to erect a new plant, probably on Merseyside, to make 150,000 tons of 100 percent sulphuric acid, using anhydrite as the raw material. Dr. W. Hirst will act as the technical link between the new company and ICI, which has agreed to provide the data necessary for design and to supervise the erection and starting up of the plant.

Polymer Corporation Management Shifted

Polymer Corporation of Canada, government-owned synthetic rubber-producing firm, has undergone changes in its management. E. J. Bruning, chairman and president of the concern, has resigned from the latter post, but will continue as board chairman. J. R. Nicholson has resigned as executive vice-president and managing director. H. D. Barrington, who has been vice-president and general manager of Dominion Magnesium, Ltd., and president of Light Alloys Ltd., has joined Polymer Corporation as full-time president and managing director. E. R. Rowsee, former manager, has become vice-president and manager of operations for Polymer Corporation.

Goodrich Names Stevens

Harry N. Stevens, formerly director of patents and abstracts at the B. F. Goodrich Company's research center, Brecksville, Ohio, has been named director of colloid and textile research. Mr. Stevens, with the rubber company since 1935, assumes duties formerly directed by Dr. Harlan L. Trumbull who has retired after thirty-two years of company service as a scientist and research administrator.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was no improvement in the quiet demand for most textile and leather chemicals last week. New business was limited to actual requirements. Consumers worked off inventories and took moderate quantities against standing contracts. The only price change occurred in egg yolk which was lifted 3 cents per pound, with the higher cost of egg replacements. Other egg derivatives were unchanged, but firm.

Supplies of scarce chemicals were still tight, chiefly bichromates and sodium hydrosulphite. Other chemicals were in moderate supply and adequate to meet light demand.

While trading in sizing materials was spotty, a good movement was reported in materials against former orders. Corn dextrin and starch were in steady request and quotably unchanged. Potato starch was well held, though business was limited to spot delivery. Tapioca flour was inactive on spot and for shipment from primary centers. Prices, however, were well held. Sago flour continued easy for shipment, which unsettled the spot situation. Trend of prices of late has been steadily downward.

With most tanneries shut down during the month of July due to the summer vacation period, consuming inquiry for replacements slackened. Moderate inquiry was noted for wattle bark and extract and quebracho extract, but scarcity of offers for shipment restricted business. Offers of small quantities of African mangrove were available at fractionally lower levels, which was still considered too high compared with South American bark.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg yolk, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Mangrove bark, Afr., $3 per ton.
So. American, $2 per ton.
Myrobalans, crushed, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
324.3	324.3	324.7	225.1	225.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — This market was quiet, but steady. Consumers continued to take sizable quantities against former contracts. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Bichromates—Good consuming demand continued to absorb the output for current and later needs. Supply situation was still tight, which affected export business. Export inquiry was still active. Resale stocks also were limited and held at premiums.

Sodium Acetate—Firm conditions prevailed in this market. Consuming demand was active, absorbing available supplies. Prices were without change and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Supplies were limited owing to steady demand for prompt needs and inventories. Market remained firm at prevailing quotations. Resale material was scarce.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading was reported light, chiefly for immediate needs. Tallow and castor oil were lower, though sulphonated grades in less carlots quantities were quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Reduced cattle kill has further tightened the supply condition of dried soluble blood. Trading continued active and producers were experiencing difficulty in covering demand. Prices were unchanged and firm. Blood albumin also was in good request and remained steady at current quotations.

Corn Dextrin—Deliveries against former orders were in good request, while new business was spotty and for immediate needs. Prices of all grades were maintained at prevailing levels.

Corn Starch—Consumers took moderate quantities against current orders. New business was reported quiet and restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change. Visible corn supply was further reduced 2,509,000 bushels to 41,884,000 bushels for the week ended June 22, compared with 40,870,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—This market was steady, reflecting the firmness of eggs. Business was reported light, with consumers operating in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were unchanged. Edible flake was maintained at $2.07 to $2.09 per pound, and powdered at $2.11 to $2.13 per pound, according to quantity. Technical was in limited supply on spot and held at $1.08 per pound. Trading was fair at this level.

fened the yolk market and prices were raised 3c. per pound to $1.31 to $1.34 per pound, depending upon quantity. Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for actual needs.

Potato Starch—While new business was estricted to immediate needs, this mar-

Egg Yolk—Higher cost of eggs stif-

ket remained steady at unchanged quotations. Delivery against contracts was quite active to paper mills, while other users have reduced withdrawals. Carlots were held at 5¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills in Maine and at 5½c. f.o.b. Idaho mills. On spot trading was confined to small lots. Prices were without change ranging from 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, ex warehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour — Consuming inquiry was still slow, despite the lower price trend. Prices of late have been downward due to the lower cost at primary sources. Shipments of unrefined were quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots, ex dock and at 7½c. to 7¾c., ex warehouse, depending upon quantity. Refined was held at 8¾c. to 9¼c., same basis.

Tapioca Flour—Business was restricted to moderate sized lots for immediate needs. Interest in shipments from primary centers continued slow. Market was fairly steady at prevailing quotations. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, ex warehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7½c. to 7¾c., and low, 6¾c. to 7c.

Tanning Materials

Allocations of cattle hides, calf skins, and kips for July were announced as follows:—1,215,000,000 cattle hides, representing 60 percent of a month's total base period processing; 653,000 calf skins or 80 percent and 117,800 kips or 70 percent. June allocations were: 1,512,000 cattle hides, representing 75 percent; 653,000, calfskins, 80 percent and 159,000 kips, 70 percent. NPA allocates hides and skins each month to authorized leather tanners and contractors in proportion to the total number they put in process during 1950. Tanners will get 40 percent fewer cattle hides in July than they received in the 1950 monthly average. In June they were received 25 percent less than their average 1950 monthly hide consumption. Trading in the leather market continued slow last week. Most of the eastern tanners will shut down during the first two weeks in July due to summer vacation period. Buying interest was lacking, and offers at concessions failed to interest tanners. Shoe production in May was estimated at 40,000,000 pairs, up 3.9 percent above last year by the Tanners Council. During the first half of 1951 shoe output was placed at 249,673,000 pairs, compared with 244,471,000 pairs for the same period last year.

Chestnut Extract — Market remained steady, as supplies were closely held. Trading was fair for immediate needs.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were light and well held at 7½c. per pound, exdock. Buying interest was reported fair.

Mangrove Bark—Light offerings of African bark, 38 percent tannin, were quoted at $83 per short ton, exdock. Consuming interest at this figure continued quiet. Ecuadorian and Colombian bark, 30 percent tannin, was quoted at $58 to $59 per short ton, exdock, $2 lower than recent offers. Consuming inquiry was inactive.

Myrobalans—Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Offers for shipment were quite liberal. J 1's were held at $61 to $63 per ton, exdock; R 1's, $62 and crushed J1's at $82 to $85, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Offers for shipment continued light and the market remained on a firm basis. Buying interest has slackened, but the scarcity of available stocks for shipment kept the primary market strong at prevailing prices. Solid ordinary was held at 10 5/16c. per pound and clarified, 11c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Wattle—Scarcity of available stocks for shipment from Africa continued to feature the market. Consuming inquiry has slackened, but the lack of offers kept market firm. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal in the absence of business. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 to $101 per ton, and merchantable, $94 to $96 per ton, exdock. Extract was well held at 10¾c. per pound, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood was priced lower in the local market last week and the tankage price was reduced at Chicago. It looked as though feed houses had increased their inventories to temporary working levels and were satisfied to await further developments before taking on more stocks. Bone meal was quiet and steady and hoof meal held its late advance with no additional sales. No unusual activity could be noted in menhaden meal. Only occasional lots of castor pomace reached the market and these were confined to prompt shipment.

Ending of the fertilizer year finds no inventories in the basic chemicals. Ammonium sulphate, potash and superphosphate are being shipped from production with demand exceeding the supply. An advance in the price of potassium muriate by one of the producers has resulted in a spread in the price range. The entire allotment of Chilean sodium nitrate for 1950-51 has been delivered. Users of ammonium nitrate have been notified by some of the producers not to expect more than 80 percent of the last year's shipments in the coming year. Cyanamide was advanced July 1 and it was stated that shipments will be channeled mostly to tobacco planters.

A waiting tendency featured the pesticide market in the closing stages of the month. Producers in most instances are sold through July and well into August. Stocks remain tight with shipments chiefly from production. Distributors have taken their first allotment of stocks and replenishments will depend upon weather conditions. DDT continues definitely scarce with a healthy export demand to be covered. BHC is also tight with the higher gamma grades shorter than the lower tests.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Supply position tight with no inventories carried over into the new season. The availability of sulphuric acid is a problem confronting producers and output will be regulated largely by developments in the acid market.

Bone Meal — Remained about steady with no unusual activity noted. Feed demand has relaxed to some extent.

Dried Blood—Priced lower in New York at $7.25 per unit of ammonia. Chicago also named this figure. Trading relatively slow.

Fish Meal—Moderate sales at the former price level but demand not aggressive. Weather generally favorable for fishing operations.

Angola's production of fish meal increased to 14,667 metric tons in 1950 from 12,586 tons in 1949. Output of guano was less in 1950—1,033 tons, compared with 2,252 in 1949.

Hoof Meal—Price held at the late advance although no additional sales were reported. Chicago named $7.50 per unit of ammonia.

Sodium Nitrate—All of the imported allotment has been delivered and a bit more. Shipments came in regularly all year under ample transportation and no labor difficulties. There are no excess stocks at present of either Chilean or domestic material.

Tankage — Lower at Chicago at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, New York unchanged at the same figure. Feed demand slowed down.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Contract shipments of seasonal dimensions are reaching acidulators and sufficient rock is moving against export contracts to keep the supply position relatively tight in Florida high grade, but low grade material is available.

Phosphate rock is exported from Egypt principally through the port of Kosseir. Exports of this material through the port in 1950 increased to 358,116 metric tons from 90,498 tons in 1949. Italy and Japan were the principal purchasers in 1950. Locally it is reported that Kosseir has regained lost ground in the phosphate-rock trade and it is believed that exports will be greater in 1951 than in 1950.

Superphosphate—Production of superphosphate during the month of April totaled 886,030 short tons for normal, 62,626 tons for concentrated, and 6,344 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. In comparison with last month's output, production of normal superphosphate and concentrated declined, respectively, 5 percent and 6 percent, while the tonnage of wet-base goods decreased 22 percent. Shipments of normal in April totaled 504,638 tons down 11 percent from March. Triple shipments were 65,003 tons, up 10 percent over the preceding month and wet-base material at 10,211 tons was up 2 percent over March. Stocks of normal on April 30 were 686,080 tons, against 769,883 on March 31 and 657,564 tons at the close of April, 1950. Stocks of triple on April 30 amounted to 65,053 tons, compared with 68,552 at the close of March and 53,552 tons on April 30, 1950. Stocks of wet-base material were 6,286 tons on April 30, against 12,522 on March 31 and 7,427 tons on April 30 last year.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: May**

	Equivalent tons		
	May 1951	May 1950	Jan.-Apr. 1951
N. Carolina	[1]	[1]	1,233,206
S. Carolina	31,740	44,791	638,539
Georgia	101,969	53,502	887,438
Florida	111,638	95,459	467,479
Alabama	146,374	176,317	606,456
Tennessee	83,893	106,499	226,151
Arkansas	81,448	80,942	234,135
Louisiana	25,490	28,011	196,055
Texas	46,055	44,122	274,873
Oklahoma	[1]	[1]	75,566
Total South	630,607	631,733	4,839,896
Indiana	50,455	65,145	364,670
Kentucky	46,389	42,720	287,026
Missouri	82,606	21,311	373,696
Total Midwest	181,450	129,176	1,025,392
Grand Total	812,057	760,909	5,865,290

* Data furnished by the National Fertilizer Association. [1] Oklahoma and North Carolina report tax tag sales 30 days after the end of the current month. Oklahoma and North Carolina tag sales for April, 1951, represent 18,082 and 300,582 tons respectively, compared to 15,477 and 293,720 tons during April, 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Dried blood, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	82.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

One of the major producers at Carlsbad, New Mexico, has advanced the price of standard muriate ½c. to 42½c. per unit of K_2O, others are naming 42c. The granular grade is priced at 44c. by this producer. Practically the entire production for 1951-1952 is now under contract with shipments going forward regularly.

Spain produced 411,205 metric tons of potassium muriate in 1950 compared with 402,648 in 1949.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Little activity was reported on the local market the past week due mainly to seasonal conditions. With buying interest in blood meal off from previous weeks, offerings are now on the market between $6.25 and $6.50 per unit of ammonia. Prices were otherwise unchanged with the exception of Canadian herring meal as recorded below. Fish meals generally are in tight supply position with no trading reported on the local market.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $76.95 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$70.80 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.30 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $135 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $147 per ton nominal for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle or Vancouver.

Pesticides

Department of Agriculture announces it is proposing that the federal Japanese beetle quarantine be continued, and also that the state of North Carolina be added to the quarantined area. The Department's decision was reached after thorough study of testimony at a public hearing in Washington on March 30. The hearing was called after suggestions had been made that federal control of the Japanese beetle should be discontinued. In connection with its proposal to add North Carolina to the quarantined area, the Department proposes to place more than 40 counties of that state under active regulation to prevent spread of the Japanese beetle, and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

also to extend the present regulated areas in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia to include all important infestations discovered in nonregulated sections of these states.

Cube Root—Peru's exports of dry cube roots in 1950 totaled 3,616 metric tons, compared with 3,475 tons in 1949; exports of powdered roots were 834 tons and 890 tons, respectively. Shipments of dry roots were valued at $630,000 in 1950, compared with $499,000 in 1949; exports of powdered roots were worth $245,000 in 1950 and $229,000 in 1949. The United States took 97.6 percent of dry roots in 1950 and 98 percent of the powdered roots.

Sulphur

According to one of the producers, allocations of sulphur to domestic consumers will have to be cut if the government continues to increase the export quotas. It was stated that domestic customers, now receiving sulphur on the basis of 85 percent of their purchases for the year ended Sept. 30, 1950, will find there has been no change in the critical supply position despite a June 1 order of the NPA limiting industry to no more sulphur than it used last year.

Consolidated Mining Names McAllister Western Manager

A. Wilkinson, manager of the chemical and fertilizer sales department of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, has appointed R. Erin McAllister western manager of the department. Mr. McAllister, who will be located in Vancouver, Canada, replaces A. G. Park, who has joined the fertilizer sales staff of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Ltd., at San Francisco, Calif.

Fertilizer Industry Group Draws Up Safety Plans

The advisory committee of a newly-organized fertilizer section of the National Safety Congress has drawn up plans for a fertilizer industry safety program. The group, which is under the chairmanship of A. B. Pettit, supervisor of industrial health and safety of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., wil present its program formally for nationwide action October 11 at the National Safety Congress in Chicago.

The fertilizer industry is being urged to send representatives to the forthcoming meeting of the congress where measures for reducing accidents and industrial illness, such as the exchange of health and accident information, the maintaining of proper records and the analysis of accident causes, will be discussed.

Pesticides Sought for Burma

The General Services Administration is seeking 850 pounds of agricultural pesticides for Burma from suppliers in the United States. GSA wants to buy 750 pounds of 95 percent hydrocyanic acid discoids with 5 percent chloropicrin and 100 pounds of "Dethmor" (Warfarin Compound 42). Full information is contained in Economic Cooperation Administration's small business circular No. 450.

H.J. Baker to Move

H. J. Baker & Bro. will move its offices to a new location at 600 Fifth avenue, New York, on July 9. The new telephone number will be PLaza 7-6750.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The supply and demand picture showed a few slight variations last week as compared to previous weeks, but the differences were minor and did not have any considerable effect on the market as a whole. Toluol and xylol were about where they had been although there was one report that said xylol was a little tighter and that toluol had shown some loosening. Higher boilers stayed at former levels, which meant a good demand and a tight supply. Intermediate aromatic solvents continued to move well although the supply was not free.

Aliphatics were in a satisfactory position and one source said the demand appeared to have picked up a little. For some time the demand had been good, although not at the highest levels possible. The supply was up to the ordinary requirements of the market. Butane and propane were moving well for this time of year and were, perhaps, a little ahead of last year. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes held, with only slight variations, to their former position of good demand and pretty good supply. The demand for petrolatum was still holding well despite a slightly easier tone recently. Supply was up to ordinary requirements. White mineral oils continued largely unchanged from their former position of good demand and ample supply. A New York State tax on diesel oil for motor vehicles advanced from 4c. to 6c. per gallon yesterday.

Solvents and Diluents

On the whole, the market for toluol and xylol was pretty much without change last week. One producer reported that xylol was a little tighter than it had been but another stated that the market was pretty much the same. This producer also reported that toluol was a little looser, but another producer said there was no change apparent. Higher boilers held to the levels of the recent past and there were no indications that there would be any changes there for the immediate future. The demand was at good levels while the supply was not easy. The intermediate aromatic solvents continued in the strong demand that had characterized them for some time while the supply was on the tight side.

Cleaners' Naphtha — This item held pretty much to its previous levels last week, with perhaps a little more demand shown, in spite of the fact that there were easings to be noted here and there throughout the petroleum market. The supply held at a satisfactory level.

Lacquer Diluent—The demand held at a good point last week, with some evidence of more strength than had been observed in the past few weeks when there was some easing apparent. Supply was sufficiently high to accommodate the market without any difficulty.

Mineral Spirits — Supply was good enough to make the filling of orders no particular problem last week. Demand, which had shown some falling off in recent weeks, was reported by one producer to have strengthened up.

Rubber Solvent — The market was pretty much unchanged last week except for a strengthening in the demand that was reported by one producer. The supply was sufficient to take care of the ordinary requirements of the consumers.

Stoddard Solvent—The demand for this item was as good as it had been and perhaps a little stronger last week. The supply was strong enough to accommodate the ordinary requirements of consumers without any particular difficulty.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The conditions that had prevailed in this market for some time were reported to be without any considerable change last week, although there was one producer who stated that the demand appeared a little better than it had been. Supply continued to hold up at levels that were sufficiently high to make the filling of orders no particular problem.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Butane and propane held up well last week as far as the demand was concerned. The season, of course, did not encourage consumption on a scale comparable with the Winter months of heavy request, but it was at good levels for this time of year, especially when compared with past Summers. There was sufficient of both items available to accommodate the requirements of the market without any particular difficulty.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Although there was some easing in the demand for this item it was not of great proportions and the overall demand continued at a good level. The supply was strong enough to accommodate the market without any particular difficulty, although it was not abundant.

Paraffin—There had been reports that the demand for this item was easing a little, but last week there was another report that indicated some tightening. The supply was not entirely free but was in a reasonably good balance.

Miscellaneous

Crude Petroleum—The daily average of crude petroleum set another new record of 6,127,000 barrels daily in April, increasing 75,000 barrels over the March average of 6,052,000 barrels daily, according to the Bureau of Mines. The principal gains were 67,000 barrels daily for Texas and 11,000 barrels daily for Louisiana, while Wyoming production declined about 8,000 barrels daily. The indicated demand for domestic crude petroleum declined to 5,867,000 barrels daily or 240,000 barrels daily below the March rate. Stocks of domestic crude increased at an average rate of 260,000 barrels daily during April. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 243,180,000 barrels on April 30, a gain of 9,356,000 barrels during the month.

A slight cut in Louisiana oil output has been ordered with a daily allowable of 640,669 barrels set for July by the Louisiana Conservation Commission. This is 2,894 barrels below the June quota. The permissible July output in South Louisiana fields was set by the commission at 523,586 barrels per day. The figure for North Louisiana fields was set at 117,083 barrels per day. Daily crude output has been estimated at 606,669 barrels per day.

Petrolatum—Supply was at a good point, and the ordinary requirements of the market could be accommodated without any particular difficulty. The item was not in what could be called an abundant position, however. The demand was good, and although there had been a slight easing, it was not so great as to have any considerable effect.

White Mineral Oils—The situation was pretty much unchanged in the market for this material. The demand continued at a good point, and although there had recently been some easings they were slight in their overall effect. The supply was ample for the requirements of the consumers, although there was not any oversupply of the material.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 16 totaled 248,566,000 barrels, accordifig to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 246,660,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,906,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,532,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 374,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The market for solvents and diluents was without particular change the past week. Demand remains at a good level with supplies meeting present requirements. Cleaning solvents, including stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Propane remains freely available throughout the industry, quoted 3.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Butane, continuing in tight supply position, listed at 4.8c. per gallon, same basis.

Prices remain firm for high melting point paraffin waxes as in previous reports. Stocks are limited although reportedly not as tight as earlier in the quarter. Demand continues to hold at a high level. 122/126 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers' refinery, San Francisco, listed at 7.45c. per pound; 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound; 146/148 ASTM, quoted 7.65c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted 8.3c. per pound.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Petroleum Product Drums Set Aside for Exporters

Action to meet urgent demands for shipping containers for overseas shipment of lubricating oils, greases and asphalts was announced June 25 by the National Production Authority. NPA has directed producers of 55-gallon-capacity steel drums (18-gauge and lighter) to reserve 5 percent of their total monthly production during June, July, August and September for delivery to specified holders of validated export licenses covering petroleum products.

NPA said it has been requested by the Economic Cooperation Administration, Department of State, Office of International Trade, and other government agencies to take such action because of the pressing need for petroleum products in friendly countries overseas. Exporters of petroleum products have not been able to procure these drums in sufficient amounts to meet this need because steadily increasing demands for containers exceed the supply, NPA explained. Consequently, exporters have accumulated a backlog of orders.

German Data on Synthetic Fuel Production Published

Research Information Service, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York, has issued a bulletin listing reports on German processes for the synthesis and refining of hydrocarbons which is available on letterhead request. Research bulleti.. No. 54, entitled "Hydrocarbons," is a seven-page catalog containing abstracts of translated patent applications and research reports of recent data which originated from major German, chemical, coal and petroleum companies.

Among the reports included in the bulletin are a "Process for Obtaining a Predominant Proportion of Diesel Oils in Carbon Monoxide Hydrogenation," a "Process for Synthesizing Antiknock Benzenes," a "Process for Cracking Heavy Hydrocarbons and several dealing with pressure hydrogenation of coal, tar and mineral oils.

Ethyl Elects Turner

B. Bynum Turner has been elected a vice-president of Ethyl Corporation, New York. He will direct a new department which has been established to unify all of the company's activities in research, engineering, product development and new construction. Mr. Turner, who has been general manager of the manufacturing department since December, 1949, will be succeeded by Clinton W. Bond. Roy N. Clothier has been named plant manager to fill Mr. Bond's post at Baton Rouge, La., and Wallace F. Armstrong has been appointed plant manager of the Houston, Tex., plant now being constructed.

Ind. Standard Plans to Build New Catalytic Cracking, Alkylation Units

Plans for the construction of a catalytic cracking unit and an alkylation unit at the Neodesha, Kan., refinery of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have been announced by Dr. M. G. Paulus, vice-president in charge of manufacturing. Construction of the units will be started soon, with completion scheduled about the end of 1952, provided the necessary construction materials can be obtained on schedule.

Late last year Standard announced plans for expansion of its Neodesha refinery. The first step of this expansion involved revamping and additions to the crude oil distillation, coking, and rerunning units to increase the refinery crude oil capacity from 10,400 to 19,700 barrels per day. Work on this phase of the program is already under way and is scheduled to be completed by early next year, according to Dr. Paulus.

Atlantic Co. Licenses Use Of New Refining Process

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has announced that it has executed a patent license agreement with the Richfield Oil Corporation covering the operation by Richfield of Atlantic's new catalytic reforming process utilizing a platinum-containing catalyst. It is contemplated that Richfield's initial application will involve the conversion of about 6,000 barrels per day of closely fractionated feed stock to benzene and aviation gasoline aromatics concentrate.

Sinclair Refining Company has also acquired the right to proceed with installations to use the process, and with regard to that right it is now examining the economics of such installations at capacity levels, which may amount to as much as 20,000 barrels per day of gasoline. Atlantic has under construction a large plant at its Philadelphia refinery to utilize the new process to produce high-quality gasoline.

Mines Bureau Awards New Shale Plant Unit Contract

Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman has announced the award of a $333,870 contract for the design and construction at Rifle, Colo., of a demonstration-scale retort that will employ a new and very promising process developed there for continuous extraction of oil from shale. The contract went to Blaw-Knox Construction Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., which submitted the lowest of the three bids received.

The new demonstration unit, with a capacity range from 150 to 400 tons of oil shale daily, will be patterned after a six-ton-a-day pilot plant that has proved the new "gas-combustion" process both the most efficient and most economical ever tested at Rifle, according to Boyd Guthrie, chief of the bureau's oil-shale demonstration plant.

Cities Services Elects Pres.

Cities Service Oil Company has elected H. E. Brandli president of the concern. Mr. Brandli, formerly vice-president and general manager, succeeds Burl S. Watson, recently appointed chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Brandli is also president of Petrol Corporation, Cities Service Oil Company of Argentina and director of Petroleum Advisers, Inc.

Trade Briefs

Texas Company has appointed H. H. Arnold, jr., manager of foreign operations and Harold C. Hose assistant to the executive vice-president.

Dale Benedict, Oklahoma and midcontinent landman since 1925, has been named assistant manager of Deep Rock Oil Corporation's land department, succeeding L. M. Swayze, recently resigned.

Paul W. McFarland has been advanced to the position of assistant chief geologist for Sun Oil Company's southwest producing division, with headquarters in Dallas, Tex.

Earl B. Gilmore, who sold the Gilmore Oil Company to Socony-Vacuum Oil Company in 1945, has applied to the government for a certificate of necessity to build a $40,000,000 refinery in West Texas or New Mexico, which, by pipeline, would deliver 50,000 barrels of finished product daily to Southern California.

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Sulphate of Ammonia
Nitrate of Soda
Nitrogen Solutions
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Coaltar Chemicals

Supplemental regulation No. 13 to GCPR due to expire June 30 was extended to October 1. The items affected by this regulation are exempted from the provisions of CPR-22.

Last week was one of relatively steady business volume in the coaltar chemical industry, with less slowing down than in certain other chemical lines which noted a sharp falling off in purchase orders as a result of buyers waiting to see what would happen to prices following the CPR-22 July 2 deadline. As of presstime Friday, it appeared that there would be no price changes necessary on dyestuffs, and virtually none on intermediates, as a result of CPR-22 regulations. The primary reason for continued intensive activity in coaltar chemicals was their acute scarcity, with some large volume items getting worse instead of better.

Just what the change in the price pattern industry-wide would be following July 2, if any, was a matter of conjecture. The feeling was expressed that there would not be many changes in either direction. It was said that it would take several days for the price pattern to develop and clarify throughout the industry, in the event that there were any significant changes from levels which prevailed since January 1. This was so because potential price changes at this time were not alone a matter of governmental regulation, but also contained the element of competitive influence.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that more than 52,000,000tons of steel were made in the first half of 1951, compared to the corresponding period of 1950. Some 26,700,000 tons of this was made in the second quarter, because the industry just completed a four month cycle of steel production in which over 2,000,000 tons of steel were made each week for seventeen consecutive weeks.

The operating rate for the week ended June 30 was 102.8 percent of theoretical capacity, off 0.4 percent from the level of operations of the previous three weeks. This was equivalent to the production of 2,055,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,063,000 tons the previous week, and 1,929,000 tons one year ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—From an overall point of view there was little if any easing in the scarcity, but some localized softening was reported here and there in instances where consumers were getting virtually their full requirements without putting pressure on their suppliers for more than their allotted amounts based on previous purchases. The scarcity was such that price was still a secondary factor in purchasing policy, and buyers were taking all they could get regardless of the cost at the source, petroleum source material being very considerably higher priced than the coaltar source material, and imported benzol varying from shipment to shipment.

It was not yet certain what, if any, price variation might result from CPR-22 regulations, and the feeling was expressed that this would not be apparent for the coaltar industry as a whole, until several days following the July 2 deadline for CPR-22 form 8 filing.

Creosote—Steady consuming demand at a good level, but somewhat under that of a year ago, characterized this market. Prices were firm and felt likely to continue so. The steady flow of creosote from abroad augmented the domestic suppl sufficiently to make the overall availability relatively easy.

Cresol—Producers of natural cresols of technical and USP grades said last week that they could detect no easing of the heavy pressure of demand for these refined materials. No significant betterment of the critical supply position could be foreseen between now and the year end, unless there should be a settlement of hostilities in Korea and no threatened hostilities elsewhere resulting in considerable let-down in industrial operations.

Some comment in the coaltar industry, however, expressed the feeling that if defense efforts were cut off, business in general and the coaltar industry in particular would not be too adversely affected because of the great percentage of the increased demand which is strictly civilian. They cited, particularly, the marked growth of civilian end-use for benzol, cresylic and phenolic derivatives. Accordingly, they noted that cessation of defense requirements in many basic items would hardly do more than partially free many items from the critical list.

Cresylic Acid—While the supply position of imported acid was currently described as good, the feeling was expressed in some quarters that around October there would be a notable tightening of the market. Prices for imported ADF acid ranged from $1.50 to $1.55 per gallon on the open market, and this price level also represented the level which foreign producers were charging for replacement material. Acid being sold on the current market was material previously bought at a lower price. By the time replacement purchases hit the market, an upward price movement will be effected, it was stated. Some predicted a price by fall of around $1.65 per gallon, especially if the attitude of foreign sources now in evidence, still prevails.

Meanwhile, domestic acid moved into consuming channels as fast as it could be produced, the price pattern being steady and unchanged pending some possible adjustment under CPR-22, but there was no certainty that a change would be effected.

Naphthalene—Crude 78 degree material was growing progressively more scarce in a trend which was expected to become more acute during the last six months of this year. Current supplies from abroad, which are vitally necessary to augment our domestic production, were so tight that some consumers were willing to pay importers as much for whizzed material as hot pressed commanded only a month ago. Whizzed for most chemical end-uses has to be further refined, which adds to the ingredient cost of derived products. While some producers of phthalic anhydride are equipped to make phthalic anhydride from 74 degree naphthalene, most producers require a 78 degree crude for the purpose.

Some slight lessening of the pressuer of demand from dyestuff intermediate manufacturers was more than offeset by phthalic producers, and the prospects for any improvement in the tightening situation were regarded as bleak, indeed.

However, alkyd resin producers reported a temporary easing of demand resulting in a more free supply of alkyd resins other than the styrenated type.

Phenol—Tne needs of the adhesives, plastic, and synthetic resin manufacturers for phenol and its alkylated compounds was still apparently on the upgrade. No one was getting enough, do to the benzol scarcity, and the requirements of defense needs and civilian industrial consumers were such that there was not enough left over for drug end-uses such as the manufacture of salicylic acid and the various salicylate analgesics.

The best that producers could do was to allot their output to civilian end-use consumers based on previous sales, after taking care of defense requirements. Much phenol production which would otherwise be turned out, had to bow to other vital benzol consuming chemicals such as styrene for the synthetic rubber program, nylon, synthetic detergents, and dyestuffs.

Pyridin—The potential drug manufacturing end-use of the refined 2-degree material was so far in excess of available

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended June 30 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,001,921
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,586,874
Benzol	gals.	3,376,337
Coaltar	gals.	15,371,944
Creosote oil	gals.	617,622
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,099,917
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	21,704
Toluol	gals.	639,210
Xylol	gals.	164,699

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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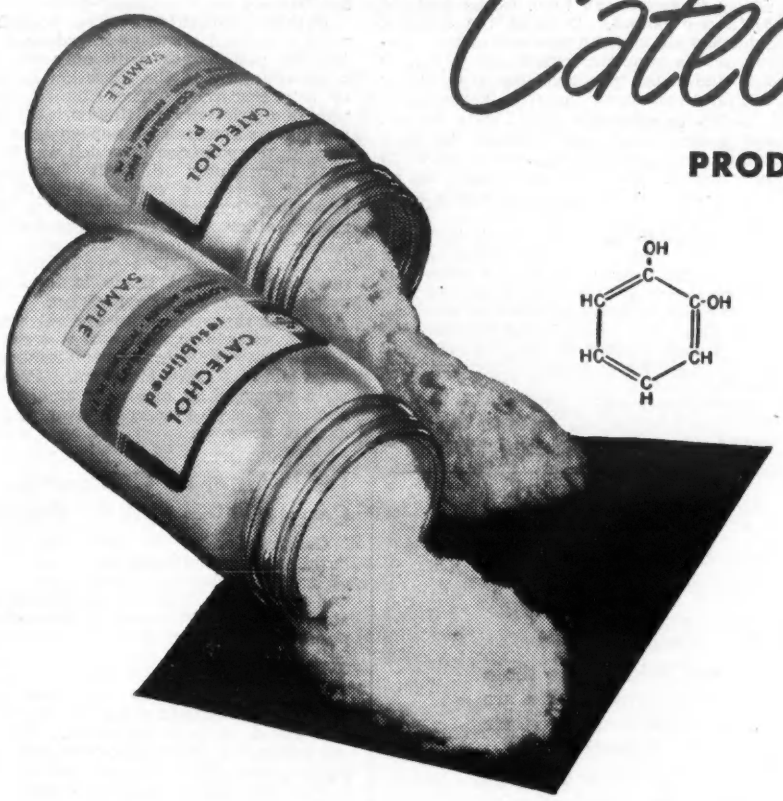

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION—write for your copy of Bulletin OP-3-12. It contains full details on the properties, uses and reactions of Catechol.

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supples, that together with other end-uses all producers felt that they could sell three or four times their present output. Unfortunately, just so much and no more of the crude base could be gotten out of coaltar operations, and consuming industries had to be content with that. Whether relief from the pressure of demand would eventually come through research in the direction of synthetic production or research in the use of replacement materials, was a matter for conjecture. Considerable technical interest was reportedly being shown in both directions.

Toluol—Prospects in the months ahead were for a considerably shorter supply position than currently exists, particularly if war activities are continued over the balance of the year accompanied by the planned expansion of explosive output. At the same time there has been over recent months, a steady increase in the chemical intermediate end-uses of toluol, particularly toluol of low paraffinic content. This trend was expected to shoot upward sharply next year upon completion during 1952 of plants now under construction for the manufacture of alpha-methylstyrene and similar chemicals.

Currently, the demand from industrial finishing operations in the furniture and other industries was reported as off significantly, but this was regarded as temporary and some of these industries were said to already be showing some resumption of greater activity.

Xylol—The market was tight but not critical, according to reports from most producing areas, with the tendency currently being in the direction of a mild easing which was not expected to adversely affect the industry as a whole, and the effect was said to be seasonal and temporary.

Dyes

As of presstime Friday, it looked as though there would be no price changes necessary on dyestuffs, as a result of CPR-22 regulations.

During 1950 there were some 202,271,000 pounds of mono, di, and triazo dyes produced, according to the Tariff Commission. Among the leaders from a physical volume production standpoint of the monoazo type were chrysodine Y produced in the amount of 505,000 pounds; sudan I, 669,000 pounds; amidonaphthol red G, 780,000 pounds; orange II, 1,252,000 pounds; chrome blue black R, 862,000 pounds; and chrome black T, 652,000 pounds.

Leading dyestuffs among the diazo types were such items as resorcin brown with a 1950 production of 670,000 pounds; acid black 10 B, 1,354,000 pounds; direct fast scarlet, 998,000 pounds; bismark brown R, 944,000 pounds; developed black BH, 2,892,000 pounds; direct blue 2B, 2,959,000 pounds; direct brown M, 613,000 pounds; benzopurpurine 4B, 723,000 pounds; and direct sky blue, 772,000 pounds.

Among the triazo type dyes direct black EW led the field in 1950 production with 8,224,000 pounds, followed by direct brown 3GO at 1,026,000 pounds and direct green B at 963,000 pounds.
at63fid0cnojh.-of

The largest production in stilbene dyes was the direct yellow R of which 1,083,000 pounds were manufactured. Xylene light yellow and tartrazine dyes led the pyrazolone group, the 1950 production figures being 453,000 pounds and 515,000 pounds respectively. Ketonimine dye output consisted mainly of 1,004,000 pounds of auramine. In the triphenylmethane and diphenylnaphthylmethane group acid glaucine blue was turned out in the amount of 1,046,000 pounds, methyl violet B, 1,578,000 pounds; and crystal violet 1,011,000 pounds.

Tetrabromofluorescein led the xanthene dye group with a 1950 production of 867,000 pounds. Some 86,000 pounds of quinoline yellow was produced; and the thiazole dye, direct fast yellow production amounted to 486,000 pounds. Methyleneblue was the most important thiazine dye being produced in the amount of 349,000 pounds. Nigrosine led the azine group, with most production being of the spirit soluble type in preference to the water soluble, the figures being 3,480,000 pounds and 920,000 pounds respectively.

Sulphur dyes in black, blue, brown and green kept up to good volumes. The 1950 production of sulphur black totalled 13,463,000 pounds, the blue 3,425,000 pounds, the brown 3,168,000 pounds, and the green 2,292,000 pounds.

Intermediates

Acenaphthene—Material melting below 92.5C continued to command 40c. per pound, while material melting higher than this temperature was listed at 50c. De-

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mand was reported as limited. Prices were quoted on an f.o.b. works basis.

Monochlorobenzene — The preferential order making available to water works all the chlorine they require for water purification, with the rest of the consumers taking what was left, only tended to make the scarcity for chemical end-use more severe. Monochlorobenzene, being a widely used intermediate in the manufacture of many large volume chemicals such as anilin, phenol, styrene, and insecticides, was in a supply position that has, over recent months, been acutely scarce. Some producers who used to sell monochlorobenzene, have since become large buyers, and the result has been such a tightening up of supplies, because of the combined benzol and chlorine shortages, that spot buyers were largely left without anything, and contract buyers had to be content with their allotted quotas based on previous sales. Consumers were continually faced with the problem of short and partial shipments, but in their own way were grateful for these because it enabled them to at least keep going.

Orthochlorobenzaldehyde — This item in 500 pound stainless steel drums was firmly quoted on an f.o.b. works basis at $1.18 per pound. Demand for dyestuff intermediate end-use was said to be growing, and a producer announced plans, as reported in the previous issue of OPD, for doubling their manufacturing capacity.

Orthochlorobenzoic Acid—This chemical intermediate was packaged in fiber drums, and quoted f.o.b. works, at $1.13 per pound. Demand was said to be strong, and production capacity was being expanded.

Parachlorobenzaldehyde—This item was marketed in stainless steel drums, on an f.o.b. works basis at $1.37 per pound for 500 pound drums, and $1.34 for ton lots. Overall consumption of this item was said to be in excess of the ortho product, and was of considerably growing interest and use in dyestuff and other chemical syntheses.

Parachlorobenzoic Acid—Prices ranged from $1.59 in ton lots up to $1.62 for 100 pound fiber drums. The material was packaged in fiber drums and moved under good demand into the dyestuff manufacturing industry and other chemical syntheses. Following the usual terminology common in the dyestuff intermediate trade, the item was said to be so much per barrel, but actually the barrels were not barrels but fiber lever-packs.

Phthalic Anhydride — The market last week remained about as it had been during the past month, with only the prospects changing in the direction of greater future scarcity. The clouded picture was due primarily to the curtailment of available shipments of naphthalene from abroad, the purchase of which was becoming increasingly difficult because of greater European consumption of their own naphthalene. Demand for alkyd resins, other than the styrenated type, was easier and supplies in a more comfortable position. This was regarded as temporary and not likely to lead to an overall easier phthalic position.

Trichlorobenzene—The critical scarcity of both chlorine and benzol was not conducive to even minimum requirements for consumers of this chemical. Prospects were regarded as bleak for anything but continued severe scarcity over the balance of the year.

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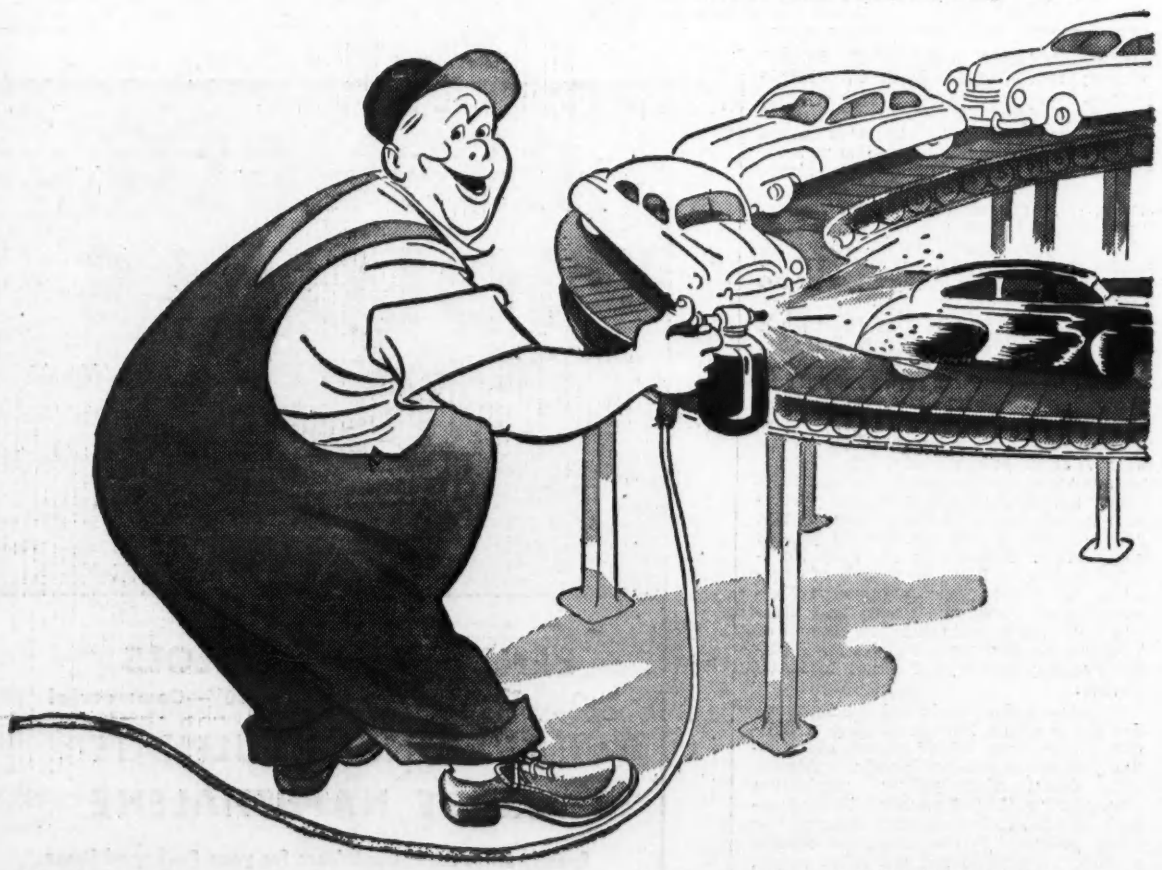

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Int'l Minerals Completes Construction at Ark. Plant

Construction of a plant food mixing building, two buildings for bulk storage of superphosphate, a warehouse for bags and a locker building has been completed at International Minerals & Chemical Corporation's fertilizer plant at Texarkana, Ark. The original mixing building at the plant was destroyed by fire early in 1950, but mixing operations continued in undamaged structures until the new building could go into operation. The new structure, together with a shop and tractor garage that is not yet completed, will increase the capacity of International's Texarkana operation about 50 percent.

General Aniline Promotes 5

General Aniline & Film Corporation has announced five appointments at its Grasselli Works Division plant in Linden, N. J. Dr. Albert Bloom has been named a supervising chemist in the intermediates group, process development department. William Nezgod and Howard E. Oelnick has been advanced from senior technicians to junior chemists in process development. Michael R. Wargo has been moved up from first class chemical operator to shift foreman in the intermediates department. Howard E. Gosling has been appointed an area schedular in the production control department.

Trade Briefs

Carol Schreiber, formerly assistant to the advertising manager of Antara Products, division of General Dyestuff Corporation, has joined The House of J. Hayden Twiss, New York advertising firm, as an assistant account executive.

Kenneth Schweitzer, post-graduate student in chemistry at the University of Cincinnati, has completed a two-year fellowship, granted in 1949 by the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company to enable him to conduct experimental work and research on the application of dyestuffs to leathers.

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Obituaries

Mark Morton

Mark Morton, co-founder of the Morton Salt Company, died at his farm home June 25 near West Chicago, Ill. He was ninety-two years of age.

Mr. Morton and his brother, Joy, formed the Morton Salt Company in 1902 and Mark became vice-president and a director, posts he held until his retirement twenty years ago. His other interests included posts as treasurer of the International Salt Company and president of the Morton Sand & Gravel Company.

Donald A. Bering, automotive superintendent of the Shell Oil Company, New York, died June 26 in that city. He was forty-five. Mr. Bering joined the Shell organization in 1928 at its San Francisco, Calif., office and became manager of that office in 1940. In 1945 he became senior engineer of marketing operations there and in 1950 he was transferred to New York as automotive superintendent.

John H. Claypool, a consultant on air pollution, died June 27 at his home in West Hempstead, L. I. He was sixty-six years old. Among the industrial corporations with whom Mr. Claypool worked during the last twenty-five years were the American Metals Company, Sinclair Refining Corporation, Victor Chemical Works, and Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation.

Julius A. Heide, senior vice-president and a director of Henry Heide, Inc., New York, died June 26 in that city. His age was seventy.

Edmund A. McCadden, retired general manager of the Pure Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Pa., died June 26 at Upland, Pa. He was eighty. Mr. McCadden worked for the Atlantic Refining Company before joining Pure Oil in 1906. He retired last year.

James P. Robinson, who retired in 1949 as owner and president of John M. Rowe, Son & Co., Philadelphia, died June 24 in that city. His age was eighty-four.

Joseph H. Sharp, an employee of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died June 24 in Jamaica, N. Y. He age was forty-seven. Mr. Sharp served with the War Shipping Administration during World War II.

William F. Sherman, president of the George E. Sherman Company, New York, died June 27 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was fifty-nine.

Bristol Advances Hemphill

William J. Hemphill has been named assistant export manager of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y. He joined Bristol in 1947, and has specialized in the oriental and Near East markets for pharmaceuticals.

Sharp & Dohme Establishes Fund for Research Grants

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, has authorized $50,000 to be placed in a special fund for grants to outstanding university scientists for the advancement of fundamental research in the fields of biology, microbiology and chemistry.

Two grants of $10,000 each have already been made from this new Sharp & Dohme fundamental research fund to Dr. W. W. Swingle, department of biology, Princeton University, and to Dr. Stanley J. Sarnoff, School of Public Health, Harvard University. The grants are to be awarded on a year-to-year basis, but it is the company's intention, because of the long-term nature of fundamental research projects, to renew the grants for at least two additional years.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Reflecting a weakening market as a result of increased supplies and lessened demand, castor oil was reduced last week. The USP grade was dropped 1½ cents per pound, while the refined and deodorized material was reduced 1¼ cents per pound, in tanks. In a continuation of last week's decline, cocoa butter was lowered 3 cents per pound, while menthol, in a virtually stagnant market, was reduced 20 cents per pound, mainly in an attempt to stimulate interest within the trade, itself. Milk powder, both whole and skimmed material, spray processed, was down ½ cent for the former and ¼ cent for the latter. As a result of declines in stearic acid in recent weeks, butyl stearate was reduced 4 cents per pound, for both the technical and cosmetic grades.

Elsewhere in the market, supplies of many formerly tight organic chemicals had become decidedly more available. Alcohol, taken as a whole, was said to be available, although this was felt to be only temporary and contingent upon future supplies of fermentation material and other factors. Methyl ethyl ketone and acetone become easier.

Ethylene glycol remained tight. The fact that glycol production was being sacrificed by one major producer in an attempt to turn out more ethylene oxide was expected to contribute materially to the continued tight position of the polyhydric alcohol. Lanolin continued short, while trichlorethylene remained in strong demand by metal fabricating manufacturers.

Sebacic acid, due to increased usage in the manufacture of ester plasticizers, as well as the large volume new use in the manufacture of plastic nylon, was placed on allocation as an appendix B item of NPA order M-45, effective July 1.

Alcohol—Demand continued strong, although there has been some definite letup in certain consuming industries, notably the shellac and, to some extent, lacquer industries. Major producers were in the best supply position since last year, it was said. Certain producers, however, with government committments and considerable DO business, were still in a soldup position. On the other hand, some producers were taking on a limited amount of new business but proceeding cautiously, due to the fact that as the fall approached, demand was expected to be accelerated by the military expansion program. Prices remained unchanged.

It was reported that the amount of industrial alcohol exported to this country last year, from Finland, totaled approximately 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 gallons, at an estimated value of $3,000,000. Expectations were that this trade would continue this year, since it is an important source of dollar exchange.

Butyl Stearate—Reflecting the recent declines in the price of stearic acid, butyl stearate was reduced 4c. per pound in less than carlot drum quantities. Due to the confused designations among producers, regarding their classifications of butyl stearate as technical and cosmetic grades, the resulting price spread ranged from 34c. to 43c. per pound, depending upon producer.

Castor Oil — Demand continued quiet this week, the market remaining essentially unchanged. No offerings of beans were reported, the last quotation reported being in the vicinity of $240 per long ton.

The price on castor oil was dropped 1½c. per pound for the USP grade. Refined and deodorized castor oil also was reduced 1½c. in drum quantities and 1¼c. per pound in tanks. The new prices for the former were 34c. per pound in tanks, 35¼c. in drum carlots and 35¾c. in less than carlots. The refined and deodorized was quoted at 35¾c. per pound in tanks, with drum carlots at 36¾c. and less than carlots at 37¼c. per pound.

Imports of beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 502,050 pounds, compared with the 8,670,300 pounds in the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at the same ports amounted to 963 tons and 849 drums, weight unspecified, compared to the 180 tons and 297,768 kilos brought in the corresponding week in 1950. Total imports of beans at these ports for the first six months amounted to 102,846,150 pounds, compared with the 120,277,800 pounds in the first half of last year.

Imports of oil during the first six months totaled 7,236 tons, 2,043,968 kilos and 20,708 drums, weight unspecified, as compared with 6,697 tons, 1,017,220 kilos and 333 drums, weight unspecified, in 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Butyl stearate, 4c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Menthol, 20c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, spray process, ¼c. per lb.
whole, spray process, ½c. per lb.
Oil, castor, USP, 1½c. per lb.
refined and deodorized, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
265.2	265.8	266.2	255.8	255.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cocoa Butter—Following a decline of ½c. the previous week, cocoa butter was dropped 3c. per pound last week. It was felt that consuming sources might be stimulated by these recent price reductions, which aggregate 5c. in the last month. Demand remained quiet so far but what effect the price decline may have on trading was, as yet, a matter for conjecture. Supplies were plentiful.

Diethyl Oxalate—A continued shortage of this material was in evidence. Demand was strong, with little sign of any significant letup in the near future, oxalic acid being as tight as it is. Prices remained unchanged.

Diethylstilbestrol — Demand for this hormone continued to be slower than at this time last year. Although the reason for this could not definitely be established, it was considered feasible in some quarters, that the recent adverse publicity given stilbestrol in connection with its usage in poultry tablets was partially responsible. There were reports of some manufacturers dropping out of the field but at the present rate of consumption, their presence would not be missed.

Although the price for 1-kilo lots has not changed in recent months, 10-kilo and larger quantities have shown a price decline in the unit price. At latest reports, the price per kilo, in these quantities was $15 to $20 lower than the prevailing kilo unit range of from $180 to $240 per kilo.

Ethyleneglycol—A government bid for over 4,000,000 gallons of permanent type antifreeze, which was awarded to several different bidders in various amounts, was, of course, all DO rated material. It would take that much away from civilian end-use consumers who were already hard pressed to get enough for their immediate needs. Indications were that the markets for ethyleneglycol and propyleneglycol would not ease from their present critical position during the balance of the year.

Iodine — Crude material was reported to be in quite adequate supply, both domestically and from abroad. Demand continued heavy, particularly from the direction of potassium iodide for feedstuffs and salt. While domestic iodine falls under the provisions of CPR-22,, the imported product is subject to the provisions of CPR-31. Whether or not these different regulatory orders would eventually result in any price differentials between the two products was a matter for conjecture, but with the supply position relatively free, it was reasonable to believe that competitive influences would not allow for any significant differences.

Lanolin—The demand remained in excess of current supply and was expected to continue for the immediate future. The curtailment in wool scouring within recent months has been responsible in a large measure for the current tight supply of lanolin.

USP hydrous was quoted at a spread from 34c. to 38c. per pound in drums, at the works, while the anhydrous material ranged from 34c. to 39c. per pound.

Menthol—There was very little to be said concerning this market. Demand continued virtually non-existent, the price on menthol of Brazilian origin being shaded about 15 cents in attempts to stimulate trading. Supplies of both Chinese and Brazilian material remained more than adequate. There were no predictions for any notable change in this market in the immediate future due to the large inventories in the hands of consumers. Current quotations ranged from $11.70 to $12.25 per pound.

Methanol—The supply position of some producers was better than others. Reports from some quarters indicated that they

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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were in a sold-up position for some months ahead, but the larger producers were in a somewhat better position. The item, however, was still tight and was expected to remain so for the balance of the year. Chemical end-uses of methanol were much on the increase, and at the same time there existed a backlog of demand for antifreeze purposes.

Methylethylketone—The heavy volume of demand for this item kept the market in a relatively tight supply position, despite some slacking of demand for furniture lacquers and certain other industrial finishing materials over recent weeks. This slowness in some sections of the consuming industries was felt to be only temporary and was certainly not of sufficient magnitude to adversely affect the market as a whole. What it did do was to relieve some of the pressure under which MEK producers were operating. Of some relief also, was the marketing of a keystone type solvent which in certain end-uses could be used as a whole or partial replacement for MEK, and moved at prices 2 cents under straight MEK.

Milk Powder—In a somewhat unsettled market, nonfat dry milk solids, spray processed, were down ¼c. per pound, in carlots. The roller dried material conversely, was upped ¼c. per pound, same basis. The market was barely steady on the spray, with supplies of same generally exceeding a relatively light demand. The market continued steady to firm on the roller dried material.

Spray processed whole milk was dropped ½c. per pound with the market steady. Stocks were generally adequate for the light to fair demand. Prices for the 26 percent butterfat material ranged from 36c. to 41½c. per pound while the spread for the 28 percent powder ranged from 37c. to 44¾c. per pound. No prices were reported for the roller processed whole milk, there being too few wholesale sales.

USDA purchases for the week ended June 21 totaled 1,172,559 pounds of nonfat dry milk, none of which was roller processed. This brought total purchases to date to 10,303,668 pounds, 291,600 of which were roller dried material. Sales by the USDA for the same week totaled 2,885,650 pounds of the roller dried skimmed milk.

USDA, on June 22, 1951, announced its requirements for approximately 10,000,000 pounds of spray process nonfat dry milk solids, packed in two pound net weight containers at the rate of twenty-four containers per case. Of this quantity, half is desired for delivery as soon as possible, but not later than October 12, and the balance is desired for delivery by not later than November 16.

Further details with respect to this program may be obtained by communicating with W. J. Venske or L. Garroway in Washington, D. C. (Telephone REpublic 4142, extensions 4417 and 6279, respectively).

Molasses—The demand for feed molasses continued in its seasonal slump, although there has been some strengthening in the demand in the Gulf area. Adequate for the present demand, indications were that existing supplies of blackstrap molasses would be limited within two to three months, based on the present rate of depletion of stocks on hand.

At Norfolk, the price for cane blackstrap was 36c. to 37c. per gallon. Prices continued steady at all other points for both cane and beet molasses. Demand for citrus molasses continued good at all points in Florida, with supplies adequate to limited. The price for citrus molasses ranged from 14.3c. per gallon at Lake Wales to 17.1c. per gallon at other points.

Quinine—Demand for this material, formerly widely used as an anti-malarial, was quiet. Stocks of quinine alkaloid and its salts were adequate for existing call.

The Bureau of Census reported that importation of quinine alkaloid during March amounted to 1,000 pounds, while 194,316 pounds of the sulphate were brought in during the same month. The dollar value of quinine sulfate brought in during the

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first three months of this year amounted to $295,878, compared to $87,149 for the corresponding period of last year.

Salol—The demand for phenyl salicylate, as with most of the salicylic compounds, remained strong. Supplies were tight and were expected to remain that way for some time due to the phenol shortage. Prices remained unchanged.

Santonin—Imports of santonin and its salts during the month of March amounted to 130 pounds according to the Bureau of Census. In the first three months of this year, the dollar value of imports of santonin and salts amounted to $72,136, compared with $39,439 in the same period last year.

Domestically, santonin continued in very strong demand with supplies inadequate to take care of existing needs. The nominal price for domestically manufactured material remained at $130 per pound.

Sebacic Acid — This chemical was placed on allocation as an appendix B item of M-45, effective July 1. Users must specify on their purchase orders the end uses to which the material ordered will be put, and sellers must get NPA authorization before filling purchase orders.

Sugar—Distribution of sugar by primary distributors during the week ended June 16, 1951 totaled 148,837 short tons, raw value, compared to 165,642 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding week last year.

Total distribution for civilian and military use from January 1 to June 16, 1951, amounted to 3,642,761 tons, compared to 3,344,140 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Trichlorethylene — Demand for this halogenated olefin for use as a metal degreasing agent by the metal working industries continued at very high levels. As with most chemicals dependent upon chlorine in their manufacture, trichloroethylene was tight, with most producers allocating supplies. Deliveries continued somewhat behind schedule, although in the majority of cases they were not so far behind as in the past. The outlook for the immediate future was one of a continuing scarcity.

Vitamin K—Demand was steady at its usual relatively small volume. USP menadione, also known as vitamin K active, was firmly priced at 6½c. per gram. Pure vitamin K_1, 2-methyl-3-phytol-1-4-naphthoquinone, was priced in 25 gram bottles at $4.50 per gram.

DCAT Annual Meeting Committee Heads Named

Charles P. Walker, jr., of Chas. Pfizer & Co. and chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, has selected chairmen to head committees for the sixty-first annual meeting of DCAT, to be held September 21 and 22 at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. They are:—

Banquet, Charles M. Macauley, Pro-phylac-tic Brush Company; business program, George S. McMillan, Bristol-Myers Company; evening entertainment, Lloyd I. Volckening, The Ivers-Lee Company; greetings, Harold C. Green, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

Golf, William M. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking & Co.; ladies' golf, Mrs. Ira Vandewater; ladies' card party, Russel J. Fosbinder, Maltbie Laboratories; memorials, Donald S. Cushman, Innis, Speiden & Co.

Miscellaneous sports activities, H. David Hayden, gelatin products division, R. P. Scherer Corporation; publicity, Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associates; publication, Ira. P. MacNair, MacNair-Dorland Company; reception, Stanley I. Clark, Sterling Drug, Inc.; registration, Claude A. Hanford, Pharmaco, Inc., and transportation, Harold F. Cummings, Vitamerican Oil Corporation.

Trade Briefs

John W. Straus has been named manager of the drugs and prescriptions department of R. H. Macy & Co.

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., has appointed Drs. Francis E. Martin and Philip A. Boyer, jr., associate medical directors.

Walter E. Bleiler has been named the recipient of the Borden scholarship award at the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy.

Albert Ehlers, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., is packaging its complete line of twenty-four different household spices in a new carton designed and manufactured for it by Robert Gair Company, New York.

William W. Hosler, vice-president in charge of production and laboratories of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries during the period June 22 to 28 by the Economic Cooperation Administration were the following:—

To Burma—$115,000 for medicinal preparations and $260,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States and Japan.

To China—$2,400,000 for soybean cake and meal, $1,080,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils, $996,000 for medicinal preparations, $400,000 for soybean oil, $120,000 for coconut oil from the United States; $8,000,000 for fertilizers from the United States, Canada, Belgium, Austria, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, and France; $6,329,000 for petroleum from the United States, the Middle East and Latin America; $441,000 for copper products from Japan.

To Denmark—$3,300,000 for cottonseed, linseed, peanut and soybean oilcake and meal and $105,000 for chemicals from the United States; $200,000 for copra cake or meal from the Philippines, $123,000 for lead from Latin America.

To France—$4,000,000 for copper from Latin America.

To Indo-China—$100,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To Indonesian Republic—$500,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Italy—$1,000,000 for turpentine and rosin, $150,000 for chemicals, and $500,000 for copper products from the United States.

To Norway—$500,000 for lead from Latin America.

To Philippines—$92,000 for oilcake and meal and $48,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To Yugoslavia—$970,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils and $1,083,000 for petroleum from the United States; $1,168,000 for petroleum from the Middle East and Mexico; $27,000 for chemicals from Canada.

Chemists' Club Holds Golf Outing

William R. Kuntz of the Molybdenum Corporation of America won first low gross at the annual golf tournament of the Chemists' Club, held at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, New York, June 26. Second low gross winner was Ernest B. Curtis of R. T. Vanderbilt Company.

Low net winner was James K. Watkins, Jr., Merchants Chemical Company, and runner-up was Edward A. Bush, Bush Aromatics Division of Dow Chemical Company. Kicker winners were Ben P. Steele of the company of that name; Howard W. Koch of Eimer & Amend; Herman M. Schulman of Washine-National-Sands, Inc., and Robert A. Kramer of Evans Chemetics, Inc. James McInnes Jr., Commercial Solvents Corporation, was nearest to the pin and John C. Thom, Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, had the longest drive.

Trade Briefs

Ely Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., this year is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary.

Allan H. Roush has been appointed assistant professor in the biology department of Illinois Institute of Technology.

Irving R. Boody & Co., New York, has elected Munir M. Sadi, vice-president, to the board of directors.

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Arner Purchasing Director

Howard F. Schum has been appointed director of purchases and packaging of the Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y. He succeeds W. A. Mason, former purchasing director and company secretary, who has resigned. Mr. Schum joined Arner in 1942 as a cost accountant.

Newark Steel Drum Issues Brochure

Newark Steel Drum Company, Linden, N. J., has published a brochure entitled, "The Return and Reconditioning of Steel Drums," which describes the concern's service of providing drums from the time they leave the fill line until they are returned, reconditioned and ready for reuse. Newark's service includes labels, insurance, payment of freight charges, inspection, storage, accounting, reconditioning and delivery. It also provides for the pickup of empty drums in seven states.

McKesson Reassigns C. L. Smith

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has named Claude L. Smith manager of a new national retail trade promotion department to assist druggists in promoting departmental merchandising activities through proper store layout and display fixtures. Mr. Smith was formerly a district drug sales manager of the company.

Pharmaceutical Education Foundation Names Fellows

The board of grants of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education has selected twenty-five new fellows for graduate study in pharmacy and related fields at eighteen universities and colleges. The board has also approved a program of undergraduate scholarships available to all accredited colleges of pharmacy and, in addition, has acted upon most of the applications for renewal of grants to foundation fellows already studying at twenty-one universities and colleges.

Bonham Joins Home Products

Kenneth B. Bonham, former president of Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, has joined American Home Products Corporation, New York, as assistant to Walter F. Silbersack, president, it was announced June 22. Mr. Bonham joined Emerson in 1943, after many years' association with *American Druggist*. He was formerly secretary-treasurer of Druggist Supply Corporation and is a former president of The Proprietary Association.

Trade Briefs

William T. Allen, president of the Bodeker Drug Company, Richmond, Va., has been named president of the Friends of Historical Pharmacy.

John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has received an honorary Doctor of Engineering degree from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Nopco Chemical Company has named the Franklin Fader Company, Newark, N. J., to handle advertising for its vitamin division.

George F. Archambault, chief pharmacist of the hospital division of the Public Health Service, has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Dr. Frederick C. Nachod, in charge of the physical chemistry laboratories of the Sterling - Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., has been appointed to the advisory editorial board of a new series of volumes, entitled "Organic Analysis Series."

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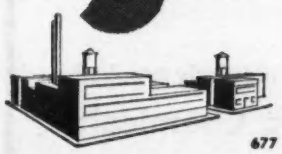

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Japan's 1950 Collection Of Fish Livers Higher

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Japan Vitamin Oil Industry Association placed 1950 collection of fish livers, chiefly from shark, codfish, tuna, and bonito, at 12,600 metric tons, while collections in 1948 and 1949 were only 1,160 and 3,100 metric tons, respectively. Production of all types of fishliver oils totaled 131 metric tons in 1948; 1,176 metric tons in 1949; and 3,957 metric tons in 1950.

Official statistics on the production of fishliver oil concentrates are not available, but MITI estimates that about seventy tons of the fishliver oil was used to produce ten and one-half tons of concentrates with an average potency of 100,000 USP units of vitamin A.

Japanese consumption of all types of fishliver oils is small, it being estimated at less than 500 tons per year. The greater part of the oil is exported. Japan is exporting fishlivers to the United States only and all except four tons of the oils were taken by the United States in 1950. Exports of shark livers in 1950 totaled 196 tons, while all other types of fishliver oils totaled 3,600 metric tons. MITI estimates that approximately the same volume of exports will continue in 1951 and 1952.

Prices of shark livers during December, 1950, ranged from 35 cents to 40 cents per pound, f.o.b. Japan, while prices of fishliver oils, per 1,000,000 (USP XIV) units of vitamin A, f.o.b. Japan, ranged from 5½ to 10½ cents for 5,000 potency (and below) material, and 14¼ cents for 200,000 potency (and above) material. Prices for potencies ranging between the two figures above carried prices between 6 and 12½ cents.

Philippine Gov't Decontrols Additional Import Materials

The Philippine government has added to its list of decontrolled materials which may be imported into that country without quota allocation. Among the materials in the chemical area are the following:—

Glues, animal wax, camphor gum, rosin, resins, shellac, other resins and balsams, turpentine, linseed oil, bunker fuel oil, diesel fuel, gasoline and other motor spirits, kerosene, lubricating oils, grease petroleum jelly, sulphur, refractories and fire bricks, antimony, copper and manufactures, lead, mercury, nickel, tin, zinc, muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, sulphuric acid, alum (sodium-aluminum sulphate), anhydrous ammonia, aqua ammonia, ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate, baking powder, calcium carbide, chlorine gas or liquid, potassium and sodium cyanide, other basic chemicals for pharmaceutical and biological products, animal and vegetable fertilizer, nitrate of potash, phosphate of ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, superphosphate and mixed fertilizer.

Costa Rica to Make Powdered Milk

A powdered milk plant is planned for Costa Rica, and it is expected that 75 percent of the country's milk output will be processed. According to reports, the Milk Producers' Co-operative intends to invest 250,000 colones ($25,300) in machinery to establish the new industry, which is expected to get into operation before the end of the year.

Trade Briefs

William B. Campbell, formerly with the merchandising department of Young & Rubicam, Inc., has joined the Borden Company's general advertising department as an assistant advertising manager.

Dr. Theodore H. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has been named head of the New York City men's committee for the annual Girl Scout contributors' campaign.

Edward Rosendahl, executive vice-president of the Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Natrium, W. Va., has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Broklyn Chamber of Commerce.

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Partial view of Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Arkansas.

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Armour Breaks Ground For Pharmaceutical Ctr.

Ground has been broken for the new Armour Pharmaceutical Center at a site north of Bradley, Ill. The initial construction will consist of eleven buildings and the company hopes to begin operations there within eighteen months. F. W. Specht, president of Armour & Co., and T. E. Hicks, vice-president in charge of the Armour Laboratories, who officiated at the ground-breaking ceremonies, pointed out that Armour Laboratories has outgrown its present manufacturing facilities in Chicago. For the time being, pharmaceutical research will continue to be done in Chicago. As new and improved preparations are developed, actual production will be transferred to the new center.

Cyanamid to Hold Special Program At Hayden Planetarium in Sept.

American Cyanamid Company has arranged a special program at the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History in New York during the seventy-fifth diamond jubilee meeting of the American Chemical Society and the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Members and guests attending the ACS meeting taking place the week of September 3 and the International Congress the week of September 10 have been invited by Cyanamid to a special presentation relating chemistry to astronomy.

Drugs Sought for Far East

General Services Administration is interested in buying 23,500,000 tablets of camoquin hydrochloride, or chloroquine diphosphate or sulphate, in the United States or France for the Far East. Each tablet must contain 0.15 to 0.2 grams of base. Of the total purchase, 500,000 tablets are slated for the Philippines, 15,000,000 for Indonesia and 8,000,000 for Thailand. Further details are contained in small business circular No. 444 of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Spencer in Defense Post

The Department of Defense has appointed Dr. Thomas B. Spencer executive director of the committee of medical sciences of the research and development board. He succeeds Dr. Joseph M. Pisani, who will become assistant dean and instructor in medicine of the State University Medical Center, New York. Dr. Spencer has served as deputy executive director of the committee since August 1.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Lower in April

April production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 7 percent below March but 29 percent above April, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,383,932 heavy-type barrels and drums, 944,163 light-type barrels and drums, and 7,136,416 steel packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,761,637 heavy-types barrels and drums, 996,449 light-type barrels and drums, and 7,148,999 steel packages, kegs and pails in March.

Trade Briefs

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, New York, is now offering "Enheptin" 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole in a new soluble form for use in drinking water.

Hugo H. Schaefer, dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Long Island University, Brooklyn, N. Y., has received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Dr. Selman A. Waksman, director of Rutgers Institute of Microbiology, has received the Antonie Leeuwenhoeck Medal, presented every ten years by the Netherlands government for distinguished contributions to the study of microorganisms.

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369 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
21 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—586 bgs, Metal Transport Co, Antofagasta
355 bgs, Metal Transport Co, Callao
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, H Heide, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
350 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
280 bgs, V Panachand, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Bank of New York, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—272 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Co, Lisbon
1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
500 bgs, Stauffer Chemical Co, Naples
701 bgs, Naples
ARSENIC—60 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—650 bgs, Beira
1,500 bgs, Johns Manville, Lourenco Marques
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ATROPINE SULPHATE—1 cs, Commercial Bank of Australia
AUREOMYCIN—2 cs, Lederle Laboratories Co, Havana
BARIUM NITRATE—40 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Amsterdam
BASIL OIL—1 cs, L A Champon, Dar es Salaam
BEESWAX—29 pks, Bank of London & South America, Port Sudan
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67 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
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12 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
60 bgs, J D Eberhart, Rotterdam
11 bgs, Cap Haitien
BERYLIUM ORE—644 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Beira
OXIDE—147 cs, Genoa
BLEACHING POWDER—285 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BROOMROOT—325 bls, Vera Cruz
BUTTONLAC—400 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
CAMPHOR OIL—36 dms, U S Lines, Hong Kong
30 dms, Irving Trust Co, Yokohama
CARNAUBA WAX—124 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Bahia
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
2,000 bgs, National City Bank, Melbourne
500 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bordeaux
27 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Bordeaux
320 bgs, Marks & Coyle, Wellington
1,400 bgs, Melbourne
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—120 dms, National City Bank, Mangalore
230 dms, Jacques Missir, Mangalore
298 dms, Jacques Missir, Cochin
218 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
CASSIA OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—1,693 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
149 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Petit Goave
275 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
402 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port au Prince
314 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Gonaives
512 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
CELERY SEED—100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseilles
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—4,454 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Napies
CHILLIES—470 bgs, John Holt, Lagos
CHLOROPHYLL—4 cs, Bank of Australasia, Melbourne
CHOLIC ACID—6 cs, Gedeon Richter Pharmaceutical Products, Vera Cruz
CITRONELLA OIL—16 dms, Ungerer & Co, Colombo
COALTAR DYES—60 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
45 cms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
20 cks, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
10 cans, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
COD OIL—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Oslo
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12 dms, Sydney
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65,761 bbls, Hess, Inc, Aruba
295,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Aruba
100,083 bbls, Hess, Inc, Curacao
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104,000 bbls, New England Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
112,282 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Co, Curacao
109,595 bbls, Esso Export Co, Amuay
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GALL—8 cks, Landes & Balint, Timaru
OXALIC dms, Perry Ryer, Durban
GELATIN—54 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
GINGER ROOT—55 bbls, E Miltenberg, Hong Kong
22 cans, La Famosa Tropical Products, Havana
86 bgs, Kingston
GLUESTOCK—140 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
2 bls, Lisbon
43 bls, Vera Cruz
339 bls, Tampico
GLYCERIN—23 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GYPSUM—10,751 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
5,092 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—36 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
HORN, HOOF MEAL—560 bgs, The Mearl Corp, Buenos Aires
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Wessel Duval, Panama
5 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—200 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
10 cks, J H Rhoades, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—184 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
450 bgs, Dingelstedt & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
256 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
437 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
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KYANITE ORE—106 tons, Golwynne Chemicals Co, Mombasa
9,505 bgs, Golwynne Chemicals Co, Mombasa
LAVENDER OIL—9 cs, National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne
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MACE—27 cs, K H Landes, Macassar
40 cs, John Holt, Macassar
MENTHOL—50 cs, Rudolph Desco, Santos
20 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
MILK SUGAR—90 kgs, C L Huisking, London
MOLASSES—9,257 tons, Chase National Bank, Flushing
MUSTARDSEED—200 bgs, The Amaren Trading Co, London
NAPHTHALENE—1,428 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
495 bgs, Kukson Trust, Trieste
1,261 bgs, Rouen
360 bgs, General Aniline Works, Antwerp
654 bgs, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—193 bgs, Landes & Balint Inc, Macassar
125 bgs, B H Old & Co, Tandjong Priok
OURICURY WAX—126 bgs, W R Grace, Bahia
OXALIC ACID—80 cks, Antwerp
PALM OIL—909 tons, Balfour, Guthrie, Boma
PAPAIN—25 cs, C L Huisking, Colombo
25 cs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PARACHLOROMETAXYLENOL—5 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
700 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
375 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—23 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Mangalore
73 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mangalore
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160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
160 bgs, J H Schroder, Mangalore
160 bgs, Cochin
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
PEPPERMINT OIL—7 cs, Desco Corp, Yokohama
PERU BALSAM—5 dms, Cristobal
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Cristobal
3 dms, J H Schroder, Cristobal
1 dm, Brown Bros, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—317,430 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
205,051 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
112,251 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
124,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PITCH—282 dms, Shell Oil Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHOR COPPER — 50 dms, Brandeis Goldschmidt, London
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—62 bbls, The Caledonia Co, Kobe
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—55 cks, J E Bernard, Amsterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—39 bgs, J L Hopkins, Bombay
82 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM—125 bls, Peter O Hoffmann, Dar es Salaam
240 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Dar es Salaam
445 bls, J Powell & Co, Mombasa
9 bls, Greene Trading Co, Dar es Salaam
175 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Dar es Salaam
185 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
PYRITES—1 cs, Allis Chalmers Mfg Co, Fremantle
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,933 bgs, Institute Argentine De Promocion Del Intercambio
1,305 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—50 flsks, Chase National Bank, Vera Cruz
50 flsks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
1,700 flsks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
20 flsks, Ingeco Corp, Antwerp
QUININE SULPHATE—3 cs, Intercontinental Industries, Antofagasta
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESIN—1 cs, Arnold Hoffman, Southampton
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, William Martin Co, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—1,630 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Inc, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Halli Bros, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—265 bls, Richard D Heins, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—1 bg, Royal Bank of Canada, Cristobal
404 bgs, Cristobal
100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
400 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cristobal
834 bgs, W G Scarlett, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker Inc, Oslo
SHELLAC—25 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
10 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
5 cs, C H Timm, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Capital Shellac Co, Calcutta
35 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Inc, Calcutta
700 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Calcutta
WAX—14 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co Inc, Calcutta
SILICON CARBIDE—100 cks, D C Andrews, Oslo
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,672 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CHLORATE—118 bbls, Aetna Intern Corp, Bordeaux
CYANIDE—700 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
100 dms, Blue Fries N Y Inc, Amsterdam
TANKAGE—448 bgs, Wilson & Co, Timaru
TARA POWDER—430 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Salaverry
TEA WASTE—1,033 bgs, Maywood Chemical Co, Chittagong
332 bgs, Citro Chemical Co of America, Chittagong
15 chts, A M Goldstein, London
TETRAHYDRONAPHTHALINE — 11 dms, Siber Hegner, Rotterdam
TITANIUM DIOXIDE——200 bgs, A V Berner, Genoa
TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, Barranquilla
20 cs, S B Penick & Co, Barranquilla
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—9 dms, Rolf Fredner, Oslo
84 dms, J E Bernard, Genoa
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE—313 bgs, I M Sobin, Dunkirk
222 bgs, Elbert & Co, Dunkirk
UREA—240 bgs, Rotterdam
VANADIUM CONCENTRATE—2,000 bgs, Vanadium Co of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—17 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
52 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseilles
WATTLE BARK—552 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
EXTRACT—523 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban
WHITING—400 bgs, Pless-Staufer, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES — 380 bgs, Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne
WOOL GREASE—25 dms, National Bank of Australasia, Sydney
28 dms, N i Malmstrom, Rotterdam
188 dms, J J Gavin, Rotterdam
YACCA GUM—960 bgs, National Carloading Corp, Adelaide
310 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Adelaide
529 bgs, Adelaide
9 bgs, Melbourne
ZINC CHLORIDE—20 dms, Edeco Intern Corp, Dunkirk

Baltimore

CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, W G Scarlett, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—40 bbls, the Davidson Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
OXIDE—1,600 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—810 bls, S Shapiro, Bremen
400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—725 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
SULPHATE—900 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
WATTLE EXTRACT—3,220 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban

Boston

CASEIN—133 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Bordeaux
GELATIN—200 bgs, Antwerp
GLUE, BONE—200 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Antwerp
OSSEINE—438 bgs, Eastman Gelatin Corp, Antwerp
SODIUM BISULPHITE—100 dms, I M Sobin, Dunkirk

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—2,220 bgs, Maurice Pincoffs Co, Alexandria
2,223 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Alexandria
POLYVINYL BUTYRAL—1 ck, Archer Label Co, Marseilles

Philadelphia

BONE—920 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Buenos Aires
MEAL—5,509 bgs, Phila National Bank, Calcutta
3,306 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson Inc, Rotterdam
724 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
PHOSPHATE—3,360 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Avonmouth
6,000 bgs, J Baker Corp, Avonmouth
CASTOR OIL—250 tons, Salvador-Bahia
273 tons, Rohm & Haas Co, Antwerp
340 tons, Recife
534 dms, Packing Products Co, Bombay
315 dms, Woodward & Decker Sons, Inc, Bombay
CELESTITE—988 tons, Dupont de Nemours Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORIDE—1 dm, Sharples Corp, Yokohama
CLAY—250 tons, Moore-Munger Co, Avonmouth
150 tons, United Clay Corp, Avonmouth
DEXTRIN—150 bgs, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
100 tons, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
4,480 bgs, Baker & Brother, Avonmouth
FISHMEAL—12,195 bgs, Phila National Bank, Lisbon
FUEL OIL—84,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GLUE—200 bgs, Fulton Weeks Corp, Rotterdam
GLYCERIN—40 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Hamburg
LIVERMEAL—600 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Montevideo
MAGNESITE — 1,950 bgs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—9,462 tons, National City Bank, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—2,500 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Wick & Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—570 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
760 bls, Carl Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Keen Maurer Co, Bremen
750 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
550 bgs, Phila National Bank, Bremen
1,350 bgs, Keer, Maurer Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—340,048 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
109,110 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
27,181 tons, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
247,956 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
229,100 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
111,839 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Las Piedras
138,083 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
490,417 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
24,954 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
102,565 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
505,042 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
120,000 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,069 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
2,236 bgs, Buenos Aires
3,254 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—6,000 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane
6,000 bgs, Brisbane
SHARKLIVER OIL—1 dm, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
283 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Luanda
WAX—477 cs, Rohm & Haas, Oslo
WHITING—600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, Stauffin North America Co, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—27,000 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane
4,000 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—98 tons, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—454 dms, Light Work Products Inc, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—20 bgs, R J Spitz Inc, Rotterdam
CASSIA—200 bls, D Hecht & Co, Yokohama
CASTOR BEANS—497 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corinto
353 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Amapala
OIL—14 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corinto
CHROMITE OIL—6,700 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Masinloc
COPRA—134 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
318 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
CORIANDER SEED—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
FENNEL SEED—86 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—9 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
25 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Otaru
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
GINGER ROOT—200 cs, Lees Agency, Shimizu
37 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Cristobal
134 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cristobal
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, S H Tyler, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—2,200 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
1,500 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—25 bgs, W R Grace, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
VARNISH GUMS—126 bgs, Henry Peabody & Co, Manila

Bids Wanted

Ammonia, anhydrous, period contract, Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., invitation 135, July 6.

Baking powder, 31,500 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-1, July 9.

Caustic soda, lye, 100,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9173, July 6.

Chlordane, 2,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9178, July 9.

Chlorine, liquid, period contract, Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., invitation 135, July 6.

DDT, technical concentrate, 5,000,000 pounds, Panama Canal, General Purchasing Officer, Washington 25, circular 8032-A, July 5.

Detergent, dishwasher, 6,000 pounds, General Services Administration, Boston 9, invitation BO-W-1-36, July 9.

Fingerprint remover, composed of petroleum derivative, alcohol, wetting agent, and petrolatum, 6,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9163, July 6.

Fire extinguisher charges, powder, 6,000, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9201, July 23, liquid, type 1, 1,500 quarts, Federal Supply Service, 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, invitation FW-15415, July 10.

Hydraulic oil, gear, 5,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9133, July 13.

Linseed oil, boiled, 1,350 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5G-1203-R, July 5; raw, 1,350 gallons, same, Seattle 4, Washington, invitation SE-C-3486-1, July 5; 15,500 gallons, same, 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, invitation FW-15204, July 10.

Muriatic acid, 50,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., invitation 511, July 9.

Oils and greases, various, region 6, as required from September 1, 1951, through August 31, 1952, Federal Supply Service, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6, Mo., invitation KC-16229, July 9.

Oleomargarine, 219,346 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany 1, invitation 1051, July 12.

Paint & allied products: enamel, interior, semigloss, 3,700 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5G-1253-R, July 5; enamel, 400 gallons, same, Seattle 4, Washington, invitation SE-C-3486-1, July 5; paint, various, approx. 1,024 gallons, same, New York 13, invitation NY-2H-29566, July 9; paint, primer, 2,800 gallons, same, invitation NY-2H-29752, July 17; paint and enamel, 988 gallons, same, invitation NY-2H-29569, July 9; paint, 7,500 gallons, same, 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, invitation FW-15204, July 10; enamel, unspecified quantity, same, Chicago 4, invitation CH-33016, July 5; varnishes, various, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation M-5, July 19.

Salt, evaporated, 120,000 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-5, July 12.

Sodium metaphosphate, 7,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, invitation NY-2H-28756-A, July 10.

Solvents, unspecified, region 5, class 51, part IV, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, July 5.

Tablets, ascorbic acid, 4,992 bottles, glyceryl trinitrate, 720 tubes and 384 bottles, hexavitamin, 1,920 bottles of 500 each, and phenobarbital sodium, 72 bottles of 1,000 each, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-3, July 6.

Tetrachloroethylene, 18,095 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9131, July 12.

Thinner, paint, Federal Supply Service, Seattle 4, Washington, invitation SE-C-3486-1, July 5; 3,685 gallons, same, 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas Texas, invitation FW-15204, July 10.

Weed killer, chlorate compound, Bureau of Reclamation, Big Horn District, P. O. Box 839, Cody, Wyoming, invitation 601-S-2365B, July 11.

Zinc borate, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 852, July 6.

Armour Labs Medical Post On Pacific Coast to Barrett

Dr. Edward A. Barrett has been named regional medical director of the professional service division of the Armour Laboratories on the Pacific Coast with jurisdiction over nine western states. Dr. Barrett will make his headquarters at the Armour branch office, 168 Second street, San Francisco, Calif. His work will cover California, Montana, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, Oregon, Arizona, Idaho and Utah.

Blake Named by Army

The Department of the Army has appointed Dr. Francis G. Blake, Sterling professor of medicine at Yale University School of Medicine, scientific director of the medical research and development board. Dr. Blake recently resigned from the chairmanship of the Department of Defense's committee on medical sciences, research and development board, which position he had held since 1948.

AEC Report Index on Sale

A forty-page index of the Atomic Energy Commission's first nine semiannual reports to congress is now on sale to the public for 20 cents a copy through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The nine semiannual reports cover the unclassified progress and activities of the AEC from its establishment in January, 1947, to January, 1951. In addition to progress accounts of the major programs, the last six semiannual reports have included detailed presentations of a specific field of AEC operations.

rug Producers Labeling Control Rights

ontinued from page 3

these three classes, manufacturers st meet all the requirements of pres- law covering labeling, such as direc- ns for use, packaging requirements, l so forth. Drugs which fall within the ee groups must bear the statement aution: Federal Law Prohibits Dis- ising Without Prescription."

nufacturers' Usual Practice

t is the group two class of drugs which n be expected to cause most of the uble for the manufacturers and over ich most of the discussion took place the house committee. Under present v, manufacturers are permitted to place RX legend upon any of their prod- s and thereby limit sales to prescrip- n use. A number of manufacturers ve followed this practice in order to ild up prestige and preference for their oducts among doctors.

The bill states in effect, however, that reafter the administrator shall de- mine what are prescription drugs. He to be guided in making his determina- n by opinions generally held among perts qualified by scientific training and perience to evaluate the safety and ficiency of the drug. But should the anufacturer of a drug object to his oduct being placed on the prescription t, provision is contained in the bill for peal.

The bill states that any interested per- n can file a petition with the adminis- ator asking that a determination be ade with respect to a particular drug, that a determination previously made modified. When a petition relates to previous determination, the filing of e petition has the immediate effect of spending that determination until the sue is finally decided.

ublic Hearings Held

Upon filing of the petition, the admin- trator must give due public notice to it nd give interested persons a reasonable pportunity to present their views, orally in writing, within thirty days after the dministrator has acted. Any interested erson can file objection to such action, hereupon it becomes necessary that pub- c hearings be held for the purpose of king expert testimony on whether the rug in question is safe and efficacious for se without professional diagnosis. After he administrator has again ruled, his rder is then subject to appeal to the ourts.

Any drug which is on the prescription st is deemed to be misbranded if the label fails to bear the caution statement. Conversely, any drug not on the prescription list, which carries the caution statement, or any statement that implies that it can be dispensed only on prescription, is deemed to be misbranded.

Texas Gulf Elects

—Continued from page 4

This plant is expected to be in production late this year or early next year.

Mr. Aldridge, in taking over the Texas Gulf board chairmanship, yields the presidency, a post he held during the thirty-two years the company has been operating. Prior to assuming the Texas Gulf presidency in 1919, Mr. Aldridge served as manager of the United Smelting & Refining Company, engineer in charge of metallurgical interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and president of Magma Copper Company. He also was a founder of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company.

The new president, Mr. Nelson, has been in charge of many of Texas Gulf's field operations since he joined the company in 1927. Two years after joining the company, and until 1945, he was in charge of sulphur production and exploration of several of the company's principal mining sites in Texas and Mississippi. From 1945 to 1950 Mr. Nelson was an executive assistant, chiefly concerned with sour gas investigations. Last year he was elected executive vice-president of Compania Exploradora Del Istmo, a Mexican subsidiary of Texas Gulf.

Mr. Lamont, executive committee chairman, is vice-president and a director of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a director of numerous corporations. Mr. Daveler is vice-president and a director of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, and Mr. Wadmond is a member of the law firm of White & Case. The three committee members are also directors of Texas Gulf.

Trade Briefs

George F. Smith, president of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., has had a Doctor of Science degree conferred upon him by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Ace Manufacturing Company, Paducah, Ky., has sold the pharmaceutical dye department of its business to the Arthur Colton Company, a division of Snyder Tool & Engineering Company.

Tuteur & Co., Inc.
Tuteur Bio-Chemicals, Inc.
announce their removal to larger quarters at
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

With the exception of price weakness in cascara sagrada bark and mandrake as well as senega root, botanical drugs quotations ruled firmly last week. The exceptions to that general rule, as noted above, were the result of new crop influences on spot asking prices. Basically, all botanical drugs were in firm to strong position, a position fully supported by the replacement cost of most botanics. Condimental botanicals continued weak mainly as the result of a very low volume of business for many past weeks. The market index dropped 3.1 points to 219.5.

News about the domestic drug crop was a trifle better last week. Early in the season, drought was widespread in the primary market. The extended dry spell broke and for two or three weeks rain fell steadily and heavily. The result was a further delay in new crop collections; if the drugs cannot be dried, gatherers won't seek them and collectors would not buy the undried drugs if the workers did. Last week, however, reports direct from the country told of favorable collection weather and an increase in arrivals at the warehouses.

Considerable interest attached to a proposal from Brazil to ship ginger root from that country to this market. Apparently, an offering of Brazilian ginger was something new in this market. Replacement costs on caraway and poppy seeds were lower, a new crop influence that sent spot prices down. Lack of export demand drove cumin seed to still lower levels. Cheap lots of clove disappeared on spot and the market reverted to higher levels. All marjorams were down; they can be replaced for less money than had been asked recently in primary markets. California proposed business in brown mustard seed at lower prices. Montana reported a fair prospect for its mustard seed. Things like sage and thyme held little interest for buyers who are apt to return to the market, come the Fall.

Balsams

Fir—Canadian balsam failed to change further in price but the market was exceptionally firm at the recent rise in quotations. Oregon balsam was inert as to price movement and the call for prompt deliveries was moderate.

Peru—The more competitive character of the market was still present but prices failed to drop under the recently established $2.40 to $2.75 per pound.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Very good progress with the new crop has permitted restoration of spot prices on a basis close to firm; previously, quotations had been about nominal because of the limited size of spot stocks. Quotations were on a firmer basis at the lower level of 36c. to 37c. per pound.

Soap—Prices were steady. According to the Department of Commerce figures. March imports from Chile totaled 556,727 pounds. Allocations at the source have, to this time, cared for domestic requirements here.

White Pine—Collection has made excellent progress in some primary market quarters. So excellent, in fact, that some collectors have covered needs and have reduced buying prices to curtail offerings from the producers.

Wild Cherry—Consumer requirements of the coming season will probably be well supplied but because of the prices set for buying new crops, chances for lower quotations developing for consumer operations were not considered too good last week.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 22

New York

Celery seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed, 167 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 91 bags: contaminated with copper oxychloride.
Henbane leaves, 7 bales: not NF.
Mace, 27 cases: dead beetles.
Orange peels, 3 lots, 175 bags: insect infested, dirty and moldy.
Paprika, 2 lots, 400 bags: filthy.
Peppermint leaves, 4 bags: filthy.
Pimento berries, 4 lots, 460 bags: live and dead weevils.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, star, 3c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Cascara bark, 8c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 3c. per lb.
Senega root, 30c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Spanish, ¼c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ¼c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
medium, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1, 4c. per lb.
Marjoram, Bohemian, new crop, 1c. per lb.
Chilean, 2c. per lb.
French, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, 1¼c. per lb.
German yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, new crop, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.
red, Japanese birdseyes, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Czech, 1c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
219.5	222.6	225.8	184.9	184.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Flowers

Chamomile—Price stability was reported last week. Also, demand remained stable in volume which, at the best, was exceptionally moderate in size. The future trend of values would appear to depend on the extent to which dealers here import from Europe this Summer. Last year, scarcity developed because of the low volume of replacement operations with respect to European material. Present stocks originated mainly in the Argentine.

Clover — Domestic collections have lagged badly to this time and substantial uncertainty with respect to the size of the crop has been reported here and in the primary market. Drying weather has been mainly absent since the plants flowered.

Linden—European prices hold relatively high and present stocks cannot easily be replaced at prices which would permit sales into consumption at the prices prevailing on spot now.

Gums

Arabic — Spot prices have become firmer to stronger and in most instances sellers maintained quotations free from any tendency to shade the 15c. to 15½c. per pound market that prevailed last week on cleaned amber sorts.

Benzoin — The element of spot price competition continued to keep the market unsettled and not too well maintained on the basis of 45c. to 48c. per pound, depending on dealer and quantity. The whole Indonesian situation was not favorable for replacement buying since conditions are far from normal.

Karaya—The No. 1 grade was exceptionally firm in price and rarely did that material move into consumption at less than 60c. to 61c. per pound because of moderate supply here. The other qualities were in fair reserve and prices were about steady at levels prevailing for some time past.

Mastic—The exceptionally small interest displayed by consumers accounted for the lack of substantial price stability and the presence of a tendency to shade quotations should substantial quantities be required by consumers.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — The market was most often quoted as being 58c. to 60c. per pound, but some belladonna on spot has been quoted at less than the above minimum figure. Anything available under 58c. would be an imported article offered without having been assayed by the seller, it was said.

Deer Tongue—Progress with new collections has been poor and since only moderate quantities have been carried over from last year, the market has an

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

The Crown of a Good Name

ONCE a very wise man asked his disciples: "Of all the Crowns that man may attain, which is the most to be treasured?"

The first disciple replied: "The Crown of Authority." The second: "The Crown of Good Deeds." And the third responded: "The Crown of Wisdom."

The wise man then smiled and said: My sons, you have all answered well and wisely. But there is a Crown you have failed to mention, before which all others are as naught, and which is honored above all else.

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undertone firmer than the recent demand for the leaves would produce.

Lobelia—Replacement costs still hold fairly high, possibly for the reason that new crop collections have been relatively small and slow. However, it was felt last week that when the crop becomes available, spot prices may recede moderately. Much will depend on the size of demand.

Laurel—Greek leaves were reduced to 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Other varieties failed to change in price. Demand was poor.

Marjoram — New crop influences were at work, bringing downward revisions to spot quotations which, also, were depressed because of the narrow consuming outlet at present. New prices were:—Bohemian new crop, 34c. to 34½c. per pound; Chilean, 30c. to 30½c.; French, 34c. to 34½c.; Peruvian, unchanged at 30c. to 30½c.

Oregano—Competition made the price range narrower on Mexican material; quotations ranged 14c. to 14½c. per pound last week.

Sage—Dalmatian leaves continued their recently progressive decline and ended at 75c. to 80c. per pound last week. Other varieties lacked quotable change.

Miscellaneous

Hops—A recommended decision with respect to proposed amendments to the marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of hops and hop products produced in Oregon, California, Washington, and Idaho was announced by the Department of Agriculture on June 25. Exceptions filed with the Hearing Clerk, Room 1353, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., not later than July 9 will be given consideration before a final decision is issued by the department. The recommended decision appeared in the Federal Register of June 27.

The hop marketing agreement and order is a means of adjusting hop supplies to demand by withholding from the market hops produced each year in excess of estimated demand.

The recommended decision favors the adoption of an amendment requiring hop growers to furnish the Hop Control Board periodic reports of uncertificated hops on hand to obtain committee supervision of disposition of such hops. Amendments of the provisions for obtaining preliminary estimates of production, issuance to growers of preliminary and supplementary salable allottments, and changes in the definition of the term "grower," in accordance with the proposals in the hearing notice are also favored.

Roots

Cohosh—News from the collection area fails to tell of substantial deliveries of new crop root to the country warehouses. The season is young and, hence, a normal production is still possible but at the moment limited collection keeps prices firmer than they would be normally at this time of year.

Gentian—A fair demand acted to the full maintainence of prices and in view of what has been asked for replacements in foreign markets, a rise in local quotations should not surprise.

Lady Slipper—Current indications were for a comparatively small collection this year regardless of the fact that collectors in the primary market offer to buy at prices which should result in diggers seeking out the root. Some former collection areas have been exhausted.

Mandrake — The market was down to 45c. to 50c. per pound at which price some fairly substantial quantities have moved into consumers' hands. Awakening of the market seems improbable now but the future price developments will depend considerably on the export market this year.

Senega—Prices tumbled down to the basis of $2.20 to $2.25 per pound. The normal decline during Spring months in the primary market was slow to develop this year but at the moment, price conditions prevailing at the origin appeared to favor buyers more than sellers.

Seeds

Anise—All low priced lots of star anise disappeared from the market last week and quotations were advanced to the basis of 37c. to 37½c. per pound. Spanish seed, however, was easier and lower at 17c. to 17½c. Other varieties did not change.

Caraway — Further price depression caused by new crop influences abroad resulted in spot quotations being dropped to the basis of 15c. to 15½c. per pound.

Cumin—Inactivity on the part of exporters caused some holders of spot goods to revise their prices down to the basis of 23c. to 23½c. per pound for either riety of seed.

Mustard—California quoted new c seed lower at 11¾c. to 12c. per pound the source when the crop is ready move. German yellow seed was chea at 16¾c. to 17c. Some Danish seed peared in the market at 22c. to 22½ The present outlook for new crop in M tana seemed favorable.

Poppy—Pending crops in foreign pa have been priced more favorably. Hen spot quotations continued to decline l week, the market becoming as follows Argentine, and Turkish seed, 14c. to 14½ per pound; Czech and Polish seed, 1 to 15½c.; Dutch seed, 16c. to 16½c.

Spices

Cassia — Batavia cuttings were low at 14¾c. to 15c. per pound. All medi Saigon was down to 33c. to 34c. and brok material was cheaper at 26c. to 26½ No other cassia was changed in price.

Clove—Cheaper lots appeared to ha been absorbed and most of last week t limited quantities still unsold on sp were higher at 47c. to 48c. per pound either variety.

Ginger — Something of a feature w found in an offering of ginger from Bra No price was set; the potential export wanted to know if a market could found here. Samples received had an e cellent ginger odor and flavor with slight note of lemon as an overtone. T samples were high in moisture conte and very bold in appearance. Afric root was shaded to 34½c. to 35c. p pound. Other varieties were unchange

Mace—No. 1 Siauw spice was down $1.19 to $1.21 per pound—which w cheaper than replacement by a numb of cents. Based on replacement, a $1. spot market would be in line but curre demand won't support that figure at th time.

Pepper—After closing the previo week at $1.72 in all positions, the mark on black pepper eased back to $1.69, sar basis. Most transactions were betwe dealers. India was not an anxious sell at any time. Prospects for the Indonesi crop were considered poor and it may late this year. The fact that the Augu September shipment future was not o fered was counted a factor in buildi confidence in the future of price develo ments.

Friday quotations were $1.70 per poun a figure quoted for spots. Future positio were quoted at $1.68 to $1.69.

Ungerer Names W. A. Bush General Sales, Ad Manager

Ungerer & Co., New York, has appoin ed W. A. Bush general sales and adve tising manager of the concern. Mr. Bus who has had over thirty years of exper ence in the essential oil industry and h been with Ungerer since 1937, also is se retary of the company.

The concern has opened a new branc office at 1791 West Howard street, Ch cago 26, Ill., under the joint supervisio of Ira Bennett and J. R. Martin. Mr. Be nett was formerly Ungerer's sales repr sentative in the southern territory, wit headquarters first at Ashville, N. C., an later at Atlanta, Ga. He served in th New York office in 1949 and since la year has been operating out of the Ch cago office. Mr. Martin, with Unger since 1945, has been located in Chicag for the company since 1948.

A-D-M Offers Lecithin Bulletin

Properties and suggested uses fo "Arlecin," a soybean lecithin manufa tured by Archer-Daniels-Midland Con pany, are discussed in the company's ne technical bulletin No. 88. The eighteen page bulletin includes the results of con sistency and settling tests in which paint containing "Arlecin" are compared wit those employing aluminum and zin stearate as antisettling agents. Reading are reported for various intervals up t six months. Six separate grades o "Arlecin" are described. Copies of th bulletin may be obtained by writing t Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Bo 839, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Fuchs & Lang Issues Calendar

Taking cognizance of the wear an tear to which wall calendars are exposed Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company has come along with a midyear replace ment. It is a twelve-page hanger, start ing with June, 1951, and shows three months and a picture on each page. Fuch & Lang is division of the Sun Chemica Corporation, and specializes in printers and lithographers' colors. It has a doze offices, from Boston to Seattle.

NPA Aids Scientific Labs Get Materials

The National Production Authority acted June 26 to give priorities assistance to technical and scientific laboratories in the procurement of materials needed to carry on important research projects. A self-certification system is provided in order M-71, issued that date to enable laboratories to obtain controlled materials and other products. Provision also is made for giving assistance on a quarterly basis if requirements are for amounts greater than those permitted by the order. Affected by the action are all scientific laboratories (research, production control, testing, analytical, clinical and instructional.)

For the Bookshelf

—Continued from page 34

dential directory of American citizens in Britain. And that brings the book up to the commercial directory of firms engaged in Anglo-American business, comprising both ends of that business. That category occupies 215 pages. And the tail-piece is a thirty-seven page classified list of trades and professions.

DIRECTORY OF NEW YORK EXPORT REPRESENTATIVES: 1951. Paper; 64 pages New York: Commerce and Industry Association of New York. $5.

Prepared in response to one of today's biggest demands for information, this is a listing in alphabetic order of a number of establishments engaged in exporting and a classified list of those establishments by groups of products. There are also in the record list some cross-references under the names of individual products.

The directory of establishments is quite informative. It gives name, address, telephone number, date of establishment, bank reference, lines handled, markets with which contacts are held. It also shows whether sales are made in the name of the producer or that of the representative and whether the exporter finances shipments or assumes credit risks.

As a contribution to the facilitation of world trade, this directory has much value.

DIRECTORY OF BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES. Fifth Edition. Paper; 164 pages. Chicago: Burns Compiling & Research Organization. $3.

This directory covers the United States and Canada with a descriptive list of research and development laboratories in the industrial fields of foods, drugs, biochemicals, and related manufacturing. It comprises individual consulting establishments, as well as manufacturers' divisions. Executive and professional data are given. The arragnement is by states, subdivided by cities, including a general reference to agencies in the federal government.

The directory of laboratories is supplemented with a buyers' guide section, listing manufacturerers and distributors of apparatus, materials, equipment, instruments, and other supplies. This is an alphabetic listing according to products. It is interspersed with advertisements.

WHERE TO BUY EVERYTHING CHEMICAL. Spring 1951 Edition. Paper; 248 pages. London: "Where to Buy," Ltd. 2s., 6d.

This is a useful guide to British sources of (1) general and fine chemicals and (2) plant, material, and apparatus. It lists the items alphabetically and gives under each heading the name, address, telephone number, and telegraphic address of suppliers. It also gives cross references to relevant advertisements, of which it contains many.

The chemicals list occupies 168 pages (good-size). The plant supplies section, on differently colored paper, covers thirty-one pages. Following that is a list of more than 500 trade-names, with descriptions and name and address of supplier.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business activities in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market continued at a slow but steady pace. Materials that were needed for immediate use were actively sought by consumers. However, with July inventories being taken, there was almost no stocking for future use. There were more price changes during the past week than there have been for some time. Small advances were made in the prices of bay, guaiacwood and 80-85 percent grade eucalyptus oils. Rue and erigeron oils, both small items, were a bit higher, as well. All citronella oil derivatives, reflecting the weakness of the oil market, moved down. These included geraniol, geranyl acetate, citronellol and hydroxycitronellal. Dillweed and spearmint oils showed declines in the face of new crop expectations. Bois de rose and spike lavender oils experienced local competitive declines. Other reductions were made in the prices of 70-75 percent eucalyptus, pimento berry, rectified birchtar and the Java-type citronella oils. One manufacturer of phenyl acetaldehyde was able to offer the material at a slightly lower price. The price index moved down to 222.2, a drop of 0.9 point.

Most in demand during the last week were the citrous oils, all of which, unfortunately, were in extremely short supply. Citronella and lemongrass oils were being bought as fast as they could be offered. Aromatic chemical manufacturers reported good demand in the soap industry, although perfumery items were not moving quite as fast. These producers were still being kept busy preparing their pricing charts in accordance with CPR 22, for which the deadline filing date is today, July 2.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bay oil, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, 5c. per lb.
55-60%, 5c. per lb.
West Indian, 50-55%, 5c. per lb.
Erigeron oil, 25c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 80-85%, 5c. per lb.
Guaiacwood oil, 10c. per lb.
Rue oil, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Birchtar oil, rectified, 15c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, 25c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Java-type, 25c. per lb.
Citronellol, 50c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, 10c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 70-75%, 5c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 30c. per lb.
standard, 15c. per lb.
Geranyl acetate, 30c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 30c. per lb.
Lavender spike oil, 10c. per lb.
Pimento berry oil, 20c. per lb.
Phenyl acetaldehyde, 50%, 5c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
222.2	223.1	217.9	132.7	132.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—While the minimum quotation of $1.90 a pound continued to hold, there was a slight firming of prices throughout the local market. It was reported that there were large quantities of the oil in Europe where it was being quoted below the spot market. However, there remained the question of the legality of importing the material, for, as a result of the embargo on Red China, it must be proved that the merchandise did not originate in that area, at least, not since the embargo went into effect. In March of this year, imports amounted to 2,160 pounds, worth $2,671.

Bay—Quotations from the origins have been quite high making for a firmer spot position. Some of the usual dealers were without stocks because costs exceeded their resale prices. Where the oil was available, it was 5c. per pound higher than previously. Thus, Puerto Rican oil of 50-55 percent grade was priced between $1.75 and $1.90 a pound and 55-60 percent grade was offered at $1.80 to $2.10 a pound. The West Indian variety was quoted at $1.85 to $2 a pound. According to the trade, there should be an increase in buying interest at this time for the pickling industry. However, no noticeable stir has been felt as yet.

Bois de Rose—There has been a tendency toward decline in this market with the result that the minimum quotation dropped 25c. per pound to a new low of $4.25 a pound. Elsewhere quotations ranged to $4.75. Stocks were quite comfortable with new material available when wanted.

Birchtar—There was a slight drop in the spot price of the rectified item recently, placing it at $3.95 to $4.05 a pound. The crude product remained unchanged at $1.45 a pound. There were only small quantities to be found on the market, but they seemed to be adequate for the limited demand.

Cassia—Although there was little hope for replacement of this Chinese oil, the spot market remained rather easy with prices standing between $5 and $5.25 a pound. Some handlers held good stocks and could supply users for some time to come. Imports of the oil during March amounted to 46,198 pounds, valued at $114,756.

Citronella—In some quarters, the Java-type oil took another nosedive. It was possible to buy some of Formosan origin as low as $1.50 a pound, a decline of 25c. a pound from the last previous minimum. This placed the market lower than it has been since the early part of last year. True Java oil continued to be freely available at $1.90 to $2.50 a pound. The Ceylon variety held at the steady range of $1.90 to $2.40 a pound. All types were available in good quantities at prices favorable to the consumer. A result of the softness of this market has been the decline in the price of its many important derivative aromatics.

Clove—There has been no real change in the firm situation surrounding this oil. Spice was still high, although its price fluctuated from time to time. The lowest quotation found on the spot market remained at $3 a pound and other quotations ranged up to $3.75 a pound. During the month of March, there were 38,210 pounds of the oil brought into this country from Madagascar.

Coriander—This being a Russian oil, its future was very uncertain. There have been no recent shipments to this market and dealers were drawing upon warehouse stocks, which, in some cases, were quite large. The price was held most generally at $28 a pound, although one dealer continued to offer the oil at $25.

Dillweed—One dealer dropped the price of this domestic oil by 10c. a pound last week, placing the market at $4.25 to $4.75 a pound. In some places, it was reported that the pickle crop seemed to be abundant and that picklers were beginning to buy more of this oil, which has been rather dormant for the past ten months.

Erigeron—With the demand always very small, handlers generally prepare this oil upon order. Costs having risen at the origin, it was necessary for some dealers to ask higher prices for the oil. This placed the market at $6.75 to $7.50 a pound.

Eucalyptus—The price of the 70-75 percent grade oil was off 5c. per pound at $1.25 to $1.55 a pound. It was available in rather good quantities on the spot market, although, it was reported that the primary market had exhausted its supply and that it would be sixty days before new material might be expected. The 80-85 percent grade was less abundant on spot and moved up 5c. to $1.55 to $1.85 a pound. March shipments totaled 67,543 pounds, of which 35,162 pounds originated in Spain and 18,979 pounds in Australia.

Geranium—In some places, it was said that there was good stock of the Bourbon variety at prices as low as $26 a pound. Elsewhere, it was reported that cables concerning replacements indicated some firmness. The Algerian variety was held by a few dealers at prices similar to those being quoted for Bourbon. However, there have been no recent offers from the origin for new material.

Guaiacwood—An increase of 10c. per pound was shown in the lowest spot quotation last week, leaving the market at $1.85 to $2.10 a pound. According to dealers, the cost of replacement has risen quite a bit and would necessitate higher spot prices. In the month of March shipments to this country amounted to 1,142 pounds.

Lavandin—Some weakness was displayed by this market during the past week. Much of the spot material could be had at $4.25 a pound, and the prices ranged to $4.80 a pound. Stocks were ample and new material may be expected within the next month or so.

Lavender—In a competitive market, there was a further reduction of 10c. per pound in the spot price of Spanish spike oil. It was offered at $2.80 to $3.75 a pound. French flower oil continued to exhibit some weakness on the spot market, although there was no further decline in the minimum quotations. The 30-32 percent grade could be had at $4.50 to $7.10 a pound, 38-40 percent at $6.25 to $8.75 and 40-42 percent at $6.75 to 9.10 a pound. All grades were offered freely.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Lemon—There has begun the brisk buying interest expected from the soft drink industry and dealers were hard put to meet the demand with their very limited supplies. There did not appear to be any domestic material to be had below $5 a pound. Although the Californian crop was said to be quite large, there has been some delay in the picking and processing of the fruit. Messina oil was unchanged, ranging from $4.50 to $8.05 a pound on spot, with most quotations for replacement of high quality oil still out of the reach of local dealers.

Lemongrass—There have been many conflicting reports on the status of this material. From all indications, the future should bring some decline in the market, since latest quotations from the origin have been quite a bit lower. However, on the spot market, it was reported that the item remained rather tight. Quotations were held mainly at $4 a pound, although a few dealers quoted as low as $3.75 a pound.

Lime—This citrous oil was suffering the same fate as were the related oils. It was extremely short at a time when consumers were anxious to make large purchases for the preparation of soft drinks. The Mexican crop has been hurt by attacks of black flies as well as by poor growing conditions, it was said. Quotations made for shipment have been a bit too high for many of the usual handlers. On spot some dealers were forced to strengthen their prices.

Ocotea Cymbarum—While the range of prices has not been changed, it was reported that shippers were taking a firmer view toward the pricing of new material. It was believed by observers that the present tightening reflected the strength of recent offers of camphor S.G. 1.070 from Japan.

Orange—Since the low prices of last year did much toward discouraging production which resulted in the scarcity of the oil at present, observers were hopeful that the present high prices would stimulate production. Small remaining stocks have made it possible for one dealer to continue to quote the Californian variety as low as $2.05, but the market was held more generally between $2.50 and $2.75 a pound, depending upon brand. Scant supplies of Floridian oil held at $2.55 to $2.80 a pound and there did not seem to be much prospect of replacements from that source.

Palmarosa—There was no change in the market position of this oil. It seemed to be in good supply and spot prices were steady at $8 to $9 a pound. March shipments totaled 4,481 pounds, almost all of that coming from India.

Pennyroyal—Spot supplies were reported to be fairly good and prices held steady at $4.75 to $5.75 a pound. According to one dealer, quotations received from abroad indicated some additional price strength, and it was felt that spot prices might move higher upon arrival of replacements.

Petitgrain—Continuing to be fairly easy, this item was offered from $3.55 to $4.50 a pound. Despite the restrictions placed upon this oil by the Paraguayan government, some supplies continued to come to this market, much of it coming through other South American countries.

Pimento—Berry oil could be had at the lower price of $4.75 a pound on spot. It continued to range up to $6 a pound. Leaf oil was steady at $2.25 to $2.95 a pound. Dealers stated that supplies were quite good on spot and that new material could be had from abroad when desired.

Rosemary—The primary market still displayed a good deal of strength, according to dealers, and shippers seemed to be holding out in hope of getting higher returns. The spot market was steady and unchanged in price, but one observer reported some variation in the quality of the oil that is available.

Rue—The limited stocks of this small item were priced a bit higher last week. It was possible to obtain the oil at $3.25 a pound.

Snakeroot—One dealer still held some of this oil at a price of $31 a pound. Elsewhere it was priced at $40. There were only minute quantities to be found anywhere and the new crop was not due until late in the summer.

Spearmint—Prices on the spot market were off a bit last week resulting in a range of $5.40 to $6.25 a pound. In the opinion of the trade the relaxation in the market was in anticipation of the new crop which was expected to be rather good at this time.

Vetiver—The spot market remained exceedingly strong for both Bourbon and Haitian oil. The former was quoted between $29 and $32.50 a pound and the latter between $23 and $26 a pound. In March of this year imports totaled 3,442 pounds. Of this, Madagascar accounted for 2,092 pounds and Haiti shipped 1,350 pounds.

Wormseed—Only a very few dealers held stocks of this scarce oil. Those who still were in a position to offer the material, priced it between $7.85 and $8.85 a pound. There seemed to be little chance of getting replacements as primary handlers claimed complete depletion. It will be several months before the next crop becomes available and there was no indication, thus far, as to the amount to be expected at that time.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—In 1950, there were 313,700 pounds of this chemical produced. During the same period, sales reached 301,100 pounds, valued at $198,400. The spot price remained stable, ranging from 80c. to 95c. a pound and the supply picture was not troubled.

Anethol—There continued to be large stocks of this item at the steady price range of $1.35 to $1.60 per pound. How-

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ever, producers reported consumer interest to be rather sluggish.

Citronellol—Now that the citronella oil market has eased to a large extent, this derivative has reflected the situation by taking a sharp decline of 50c. a pound. It was freely offered at $3.60 to $3.75 a pound. Production during 1950 amounted to 164,500 pounds; sales totaled 111,200 pounds, worth $367,400.

Dimethyl Anthranilate—This material remained exceedingly short and hard to get, because of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary basic materials. Prices, which ranged from $5.50 to $5.75 a pound, were mainly nominal.

Geraniol—With the release of citronella oil at more favorable prices, both the standard and extra grades of this material have moved downward. The former item could now be had in large quantities at $2.05 to $3.40 a pound, depending upon producer. The latter material was offered at $3.30 to $3.50 a pound. Buying interest, particularly from soap manufacturers, was said to be rather good.

Geranyl Acetate—Like related citronella oil derivatives, this material was priced more favorably for users. It dropped some 30c. a pound last week to stand at $3.30 to $3.45 a pound. Supplies were reported to be very plentiful and buying active. During 1950, some 18,500 pounds of this material were produced.

Hexyl Cinnamic Aldehyde — Producers reported this material to be in very good supply at the unchanged price of $2.25 a pound. As an alternate for the scarce amyl cinnamic aldheyde, it has aroused good interest among consumers.

Hydroxycitronellal—Another derivative of citronella oil, this material was presently in very good supply at $8.75 to $8.80 a pound, most producers having dropped their prices by at least 30c. a pound. Production of 90,000 pounds of this aromatic was reported for 1950.

Ionones—No noticeable effect upon the production of these articles was seen, despite the reported release of lemongrass oil at somewhat lower prices. Supply was said to be adequate and prices continued to hold steady. During 1950, 138,700 pounds of methyl ionone was produced. At the same time, total production of all other ionones, including alpha, beta and alpha and beta mixtures, amounted to 61,000 pounds.

Phenyl Acetaldehyde—With supplies reportedly ample, the minimum quotation for the 50 percent grade was dropped 5c. a pound, placing the market at $2.40 to $2.70 a pound. The 100 percent grade experienced a narrowing of the range of prices at $4 to $4.65 a pound.

Vanillin — One large producer of the eugenol derivative has had to curtail production temporarily because of the high cost of production and the scarcity of the necessary clove buds. It became impractical to continue operations since the limitations on resale prices resulted in a loss to the manufacturer. Another producer has continued to make the material in a limited way, although much hampered by production costs and labor shortage.

Essential Oil Exports From Haiti in 1949-50

Exports of essential oils from Haiti during the fiscal year 1949-50 amounted to 84,676 kilograms, compared with 89,166 kilograms in 1948-49. The decline was contributed to by a decrease in lemongrass oil exports; 16,760 kilograms in 1949-50, against 24,175 in 1948-49. Exports of essential oils in kilograms in the two years were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
Amyris	34,986	41,318
Basil	22	12
Citronella	328	1,401
Lemon	8,944	10,417
Lemongrass	16,780	24,175
Neroli	199	23
Petitgrain	5,872	2,182
Vetivert	17,545	9,633

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Protective Coatings Materials

The market for protective coatings materials showed some changes last week but it was uncertain just what full effect CPR 22 would have on prices beginning today. Preliminary indications were that there would be some changes.

In the prime pigments section, antimony oxide continued as tight as it had been while the demand held at good levels. Earth colors showed no change from recent weeks. Lead and zinc pigments still reflected the tightness that prevailed in their metals, while the demand for both continued to hold well. The good demand and tightness in supply that had characterized lithopone for some time was still in evidence.

There was some easing, although it was not great, in synthetic resins, notably urea-formaldehydes, alkyds and maleics. Melamines, phenolics and styrenated alkyds continued in their previously observed tight position. Natural resins were not moving abundantly, but it was thought that consumers probably had only small inventories on hand and would probably have to return to the market before long.

Orange shellacs advanced 1c. per pound. The demand in this country was not great but the price on the Indian market still held up, which caused importers here to think that the European countries were purchasing. The supply was high enough to accommodate immediate requirements although the thought was expressed that if the demand should increase there might be some tightness among the better grades later on.

Domestic and imported casein were moving slowly. Argentine prices still held up despite the fact that material from Europe was being quoted at very attractive prices. Milk production, now in the heavy season in this country, was beginning to lessen as a result of the heat and rain but the flush would not come in in the Argentine for some months yet.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—The availability of this material continued as slight as it had been for some time while the demand was still holding up at the good levels of the recent past..

Earth Colors—Conditions were pretty much unchanged in the market for these materials last week. There had for some time past been tightness for synthetic red and yellow oxide. The demand, otherwise, was a little easier than it had been at the peak although it was still holding at good levels.

Lead Pigments—The tightness that had prevailed in the market for the metal for some time was still in evidence last week, and therefore there was still a tightness to be seen in the pigments, while the demand for them held up at the hign levels of the recent past.

Lithopone—The good demand that had characterized this material for some time was still in evidence last week and there was no change in the tightness of the supply position.

Zinc Pigments—The supply was still on the tight side last week, reflecting the tightness in zinc metal. Demand was as strong as it had been for some time.

Synthetic Resins

The mad scramble for some of the synthetics, which had been plaguing producers for some time, seemed to be abating somewhat last week. This did not mean that the materials were in a weak market, but it did mean that they had come into a more comfortable supply and demand position than had been evident for some time. Urea-formaldehydes were one item, alkyds were another and maleics were a third. Paint business was a little lower and it was said by one producer that despite the difficulty of obtaining synthetics recently, consumers had been able to lay a little aside here and there and in that way had been able to build up some inventories which they were now utilizing. This, it was said, was a way for them to save expenditures at the present time and also gave them a chance to wait and see what would happen to prices.

The alkyds were in an improved supply position because of the lessening of pressure from consumers rather than an improvement in raw materials. Naphthalene was getting tighter and phthalic anhydride was as tight as ever. Melamines still showed tightness. Phenolics were tight and so were the styrenated alkyds. The tightness in styrene was largely responsible for the tightness in the latter item.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 20c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 25c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 30c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 37c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 35c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, No. 2, superfine, TN, 1c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¾c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	173.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Natural Resins

Business was on the quiet side last week. At least one reason for this, it was said, was the fact that consumers were pretty well involved right now with price regulations and were giving those matters their principal attention. It was thought that consumers probably had none too large inventories in stock and for that reason would probably have to start ordering on greater volume before long. The supply picture depended pretty much on the particular grades in question, some being in a better position than others. There was no real trouble encountered in obtaining material, although there was no abundance of labor at the source since the high prices being paid for tin and rubber encouraged labor to go to work in those industries. Very little material had been imported since the price freeze and for that reason some houses here thought that if there should be an increase in purchasing there might be something of a pinch observed in the supply of some grades this month and next. Shipping, it was said, was offering no particular problem at this time.

Shellac—The market for shellac was 1c. higher for the orange grades although the bleached bonedry and refined were holding. The Indian market had been fluctuating recently and for some weeks past appeared firm. Importers in this country were hard put to try to find the reason for the firmness. They knew that American buyers had not been buying enough material lately to have a strengthening effect on the market and therefore assumed that sales to Europe must be at a good level, thus keeping the market up. The demand in this country was not strong, a condition that had prevailed for some weeks. Some easing, of course, was to be expected at this time of year. The supply was in a satisfactory position for the present demand, but there had been opinions advanced that if the demand should increase much in the immediate future there might be some tightness, particularly among the better types, since there had not been much material imported recently because of the price controls.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Like most of the phthalates, this item was in a tight position last week as far as the supply was concerned. The demand had been good for some time, but a short time ago it eased up, somewhat, but this condition was followed by a reversal that soon found the item back in its tight spot. The Tariff Commission recently reported that the production last year amounted to 19,788,000 pounds.

Diethyl Phthalate—Output last year, according to figures by the Tariff Commission, amounted to 16,054,000 pounds. The demand last week continued at the high levels that had been apparent for some time and it appeared likely that it would continue that way for the immediate future at least.

Di-isooctyl Phthalate—The conditions that had prevailed in the market for this item for some time were still in effect last week and it did not appear that there would be any immediate change. The demand for this product was as high as it was for the other phthalates. The production last year, according to the Tariff Commission, amounted to 2,595,000 pounds.

Dimethyl Phthalate—There was no change observed in the market for this material last week, the demand being strong and the supply tight. The Tariff Commission recently issued information

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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which indicated that the production during 1950 amounted to 3,767,000 pounds.

Tricresyl Phosphate—The demand for this material continued at the high levels of the recent past and there were no signs that it would be otherwise in the immediate future, at least. One producer stated that the demand was more than it could meet by far. In tanks the item was unchanged at 35c. to 35¼c., in carloads it was 37c. to 37¼c. and in less than carloads 38c. to 38¼c. The Tariff Commission recently reported that the 1950 production of this item came to 15,311,000 pounds.

Triphenyl Phosphate—The price of 35c. in carloads and 36c. in less than carloads was still holding last week. The demand continued as strong as it has been and there were no indications that it would ease at this time or in the immediate future. The supply held to its tight position. Production during 1950, according to a report recently issued by the Tariff Commission, amounted to 6,212,000 pounds.

Naval Stores

Last week saw the establishment of a special dollars and cents ceiling price regulation. It was said by OPS that this approximates the current market levels. The new order is CPR 52, effective immediately and will allow sellers to adjust "price distortions." These distortions, it was said by OPS, were brought on by the freeze of January which came to sellers during a non-producing period when some made no sales, when stocks were low and when the tightness of supply affected price of some of the poorer grades. The OIT also stated that it will continue its policy of licensing naval stores exports under an "open end" quota.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended June 29 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.10	$8.00	$10.15	$10.90
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	10.15	10.90
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	10.15	10.90
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.16	10.15	10.90
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.15	9.16	10.15	10.90
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.15	9.16	10.15	10.90
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.15	9.16	10.15	10.90
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.15	9.16	10.15	10.90
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.15	9.16	10.15	10.90
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.15	9.16	10.15	10.90
WG	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.15	9.25	10.40	11.15
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25	10.65	11.40
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25	10.65	11.40

Drums

Sales				71	144
Receipts	657	1,569	65	688	289
Shipments		277			342
Stocks	15,757	17,049	17,114	17,802	17,749

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.). .87
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.). 1.05

Savannah Exchange, Bulk—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.79¼	.79¼	.79¼	.80	.80
Sales, bbls	...	...	...	3,500	...
Receipts, bbls	270	1,049	310	11	538
Shipments, bbls	142	236	517	171	500
Stocks, bbls	7,660	8,473	8,266	8,106	8,144

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Both production and shipments of asbestos in the United States were a little lower in 1950 than in 1949, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. High prices were reflected in a sales value that surpassed all previous records. Chrysotile was produced in Vermont and Arizona, and amphibole sales were reported from California, Georgia, North Carolina and Oregon. Demand was exceptionally strong, and imports reached an all-time high. Canada supplied the major part of the imports, but important contribution, particularly of the strategic grades, were made by Africa. Southern Rhodesia furnished most of the low-iron chrysotile required for certain electrical applications. South Africa supplied all of the amosite, and most of the corcidolite (blue asbestos) consumed in the United States.

Casein—The price schedules on imported and domestic material held to their previous levels during the past week. Business was slow for both types. The Argentine market continued firm, despite the fact that it was receiving competition from material from Europe. France was offering at low prices although it was heard that it was not interested in submitting any further offers at as low levels as those that prevailed recently. Buyers, it was said, were holding back because of uncertainties as to the future trend of the market. Milk, now in the heavy producing season, was lessening, it was said, because of the hot weather and rain which were having their usual effect on the herds.

Gypsum—Gypsum and gypsum products were produced at record first quarter rates in 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Domestic mine output of 2,102,006

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Roy B. Anderson has been elected president and treasurer of the Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. He has been associated with the company since 1916, and is the current treasurer of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Other new Brooklyn Varnish officers are Dean C. Anderson, sr., chairman of the board; James W. Wilson, vice-president in charge of sales; Robert G. Dooling, secretary, and Carl L. Englehardt, board member.

short tons was 28 percent higher than in the same quarter in 1950, in which the previous record was established. With a 48 percent gain in imported gypsum, the apparent supply reached the unprecented first-quarter total of 2,715,499 short tons.

Calcined gypsum production was 17 percent above the corresponding 1950 figure. Portland-cement retarder output was 33 percent higher than in 1950 and 18 percent above the previous first-quarter record of 1949. Tonnage of base-coat plaster was 11 percent higher than in 1950, and 17 percent more board was manufactuerd than in the same period in 1950. A marked gain in the production of agricultural gypsum was also noted.

Vermont Talc Deposits Report Released by Geological Survey

A report on diamond-drill evploration of two large Vermont talc deposits—the Rousseau prospect, Cambridge, Vt., and the Barnes Hill prospect, Waterbury, Vt., —has been completed under the direction of the Geological Survey. The report, entitled "Diamond-drill Exploration of the Rousseau Talc Prospect, Cambridge, Vt., and the Barnes Hill Talc Prospect, Waterbury, Vt.," accompanied by large-scale maps of the two talc prospects, will be placed in open file for public inspection at the offices of the survey, room 1033 (library), General Services building, Washington, D. C.; and 64 Main street, Montpelier, Vt.; and at the office of the Vermont Geological Survey, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

Hercules Powder Elects Goodman Ass't Treasurer

John E. Goodman, assistant comptroller, has been elected an assistant treasurer of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. In his new position, Mr. Goodman will be in charge of the company's foreign finance and foreign accounting activities.

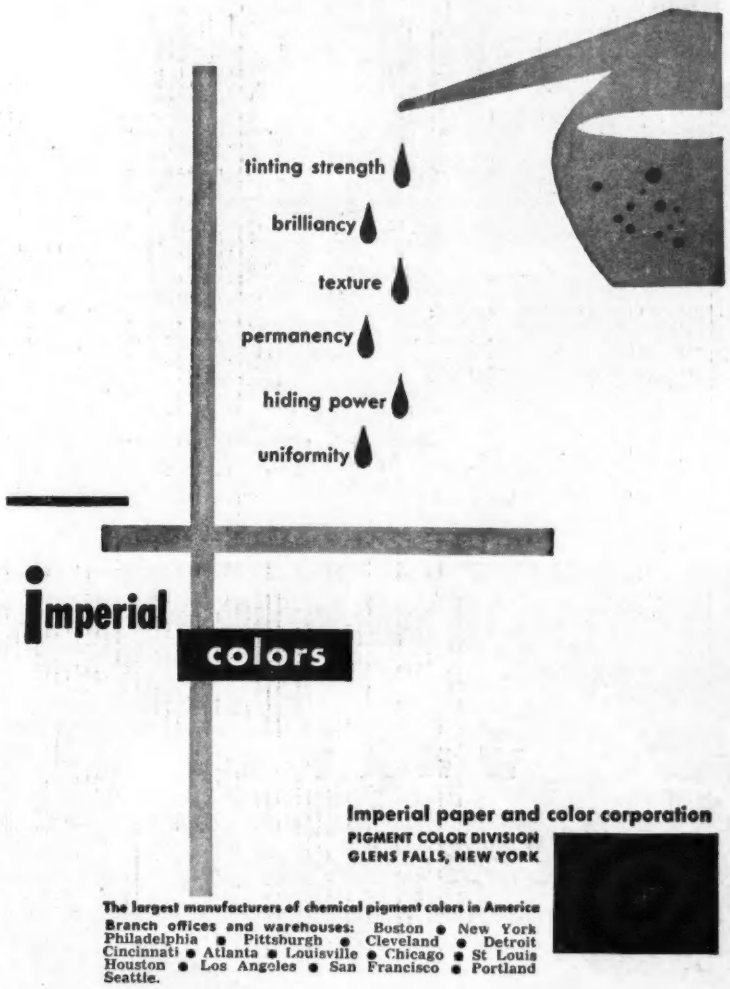
Edward C. Hastings, manager of the general accounting division, has been appointed an assistant comptroller and John P. Durkin, assistant manager of the tax division, has been named manager of the general accounting division.

Trade Briefs

Carl J. Frosch, of Bell Telephone Laboratories, will serve as chief judge in the third annual prize paper contest of the Society of Plastics Engineers.

William D. Haas, representative of the Martin-Senour Paint Company in the Sioux City, Iowa, territory for the past two years, has reported for duty in the armed services.

The Glidden Company, has issued a folder listing the various products it manufactures. Copies may be had by writing the company at Union Commerce building, Cleveland, Ohio.



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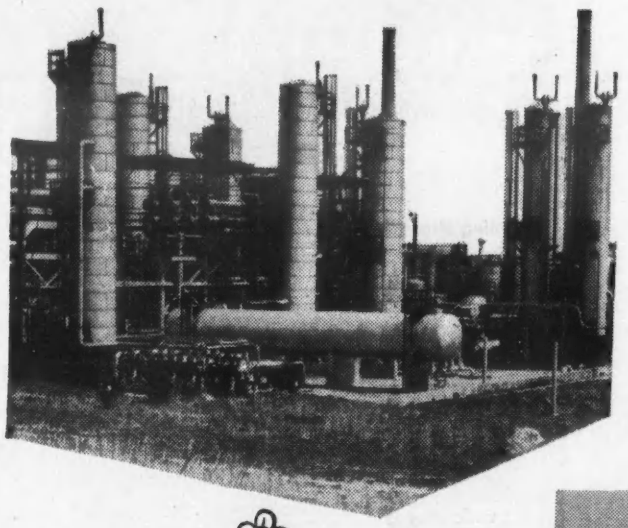

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Matlack Returns After European Paint Meetings

Robert W. Matlack, past president of the Federal Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, has returned to this country after attending paint meetings in England and France. He was present at the biennial Oil, Colour and Chemical Association, held May 30 to June 1 at Scarborough, England. He also attended the biennial meeting of the Federation des Associations de Techniciens de L'Industrie des Peintures Vernis, Emaux et Encres d'Imprierie de L'Europe Continentale, which was in the form of a Congress on Fire Resistant and Fire Retardant Paints and Varnishes, held June 3 to 6 in Paris, France.

The English meeting had a turnout of approximately 300 people. Subject of the conference this year was "Pigment-Vehicle Relationships." The group elected Leslie O. Kewick as its new president.

About 450 people participated in the Paris meeting with representatives from Western Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Holland, the Saar Basin, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States present. The program consisted of the presentation of seven papers at plenary sessions and twenty-six papers at section meetings, covering many phases of the problem of fire resistant and fire retardant paints and varnishes. A report giving the complete text of all the papers presented, the resume of discussions which were held at the end of each section meeting, is currently in preparation.

Running at the same time with the Paris conference was a general exposition of raw materials and equipment for the paint and varnish industry, presented by more than 100 exhibitors. The next conference of FATIPEV will be held in two years in Holland, where on next January 1, Mr. Hoekstra, president of the Dutch Association of Paint Technicians, will assume the presidency of the international group.

MCA Appoints Milliken Plastics Committee Head

M. G. Milliken, of Hercules Powder Company, has been named chairman of the plastics committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association for the new year by the MCA board of directors. He succeeds D. S. Frederick, of Rohm & Haas Company, who continues as a member of the committee.

F. A. Abbiati of Monsanto Chemical Company was named vice-chairman and other members are E. D. Ries, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; James L. Rodgers, jr., of American Cyanamid Company; Howard S. Bunn, of Bakelite Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and John P. Coe, of Naugatuck Chemical Division of U. S. Rubber Company.

Mr. Bunn and Mr. Coe are new appointments to the committee. They succeed Alan Mann, of Catalin Corporation, and J. R. Hoover, of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company.

N.Y. Paint Technicians To Hold Meeting Sept. 6

The New York Paint & Varnish Production Club will hold its first fall monthly meeting September 6 at 6:30 p. m. at 2 Park Avenue, New York.

Ohio-Apex Elects Officers

Andrew A. Payne, former president of Ohio-Apex, Inc., has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Ohio-Apex, Inc., a division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation. Bernard H. Jacobsen, former vice-president of Ohio-Apex, Inc., has been elected president of the Food Machinery division. Mr. Jacobsen has also been elected a vice-president and a director of the parent company. Paul E. Willard has been appointed assistant director of research of Ohio-Apex.

Trade Briefs

Paragon Paint & Varnish Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., this month is celebrating its twenty-seventh anniversary.

Richard M. Baldwin has been appointed manager of the wallpaper department for the Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York.

William D. Gould, assistant secretary of the Valspar Corporation and credit manager of Valentine & Co., New York, has completed his fiftieth year with the company.

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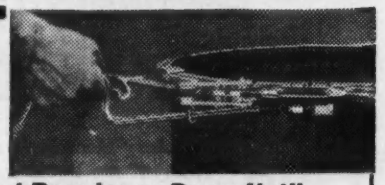

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USI Resin Research Head

C. W. Johnston has been appointed head of the resin research section at the Baltimore, Md., research and development laboratories of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. Mr. Johnston has been associated with USI since 1940.

ACS Paint Division May Establish Printing Ink Unit

The paint, varnish and plastics chemistry division of the American Chemical Society has under consideration a plan to form a printing ink sub-division. A proposed change in the by-laws, which would pave the way for the move, has been circulated to members of the division and will come up for discussion and a vote at the fall meeting of the society.

The division will conduct a symposium on "Test Methods" at the Milwaukee, Wis., section of the ACS 1952 spring meeting. There will also be sessions of general papers on paints, varnishes, plastics and printing inks. Those desiring to present material at these sessions are requested to notify Henry F. Payne, secretary-treasurer of the division, at the American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

N. W. Paint Technicians Hold Golf Tournament

Ninety-eight members participated in the annual golf tournament sponsored by the Northwest Paint and Varnish Production Club June 22 at Southview Country Club, St. Paul, Minn., according to Ed Erickson, secretary. Homer McMann of W. H. Sweeney & Co., St. Paul, won the USI trophy with a low gross of 78, while George Haugh of North Star Varnish Company, St. Paul, took the Reichhold trophy in the handicap event with a score of 101-42-49. A banquet was held in the evening, at which time prizes were awarded to all participants. A total of 128 were present for the dinner, which included many guests from Philadelphia, New York, and other eastern points. This was the final event of the spring calendar. There will be no meetings of the club during July and August.

Detroit Paint Club Sets Golf Outings

The Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, which held its first golf outing of the 1951 season June 19 at the Orchard Lake Country Club, has scheduled the dates of its remaining outings this year. They are:—July 17, Pine Lake Country Club; August 21, Meadowbrook Country Club, and September 18, Dearborn Country Club.

American Resinous Appoints

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation has named Marvin Larson a sales representative in the Chicago area. Mr. Larson will work with the company's present Chicago representative, Sam Palais. Prior to joining American Resinous, Mr. Larson was associated with General Latex & Chemical Corporation as a salesman for two years in Chicago.

Kohnstamm Elected to 100 Yr. Ass'n

In recognition of its century of service as a member of the paint industry, H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York, has been awarded membership in The Hundred Year Association of New York. The firm was established in 1851 at Tyron Row, New York City.

Stearates

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Chemical—Plasticizer (US 2379252) for cellulose derivatives.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in nail enamels and lacquers containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in insulating compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizer (US 2379252) in coating compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in coating compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives.

Paper—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in making films from cellulose derivatives.

Plastics—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives.

Resin—Plasticizer (US 2379252) for acrylic and vinyl resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (US 2379252) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

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Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing polyvinyl resins.

Cellulose Products—Plasticizer compatible with ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose.

Electrical—Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing polyvinyl resins.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated and molded articles, and plastic compositions from polyvinyl resins and other materials.

Resin—Plasticizer for polyvinyl resins (can be used to improve low-temperature properties of plasticizer blends; compatible with ethylcellulose and nitrocellulose; good color; good low-temperature properties; high efficiency; high purity; low odor; well suited for plastisols and organosols.)

Rubber—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in liquid compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork, plastic compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

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Named by Dewey & Almy

Bruce M. Bare has been named sales manager of the organic chemicals division of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass. Before coming to Dewey & Almy, Mr. Bare was Chicago district sales manager for Sharples Chemicals, Inc. With Sharples since 1948, he was previously with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., where he did research on lacquers and lacquer solvents.

Vinyl Products, Ltd., Names Agent

Vinyl Products, Ltd., Carshalton, England, has named L. D. Peters & Sons, Inc., 103 Broadway, New York, sole agents in the United States for its line of polyvinyl acetate emulsions, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl acetate specialties. A complete range of samples of the Vinyl Products, Ltd., products are available from the New York concern.

Trade Briefs

Brand Names Foundation has elected as director A. A. Stambaugh, chairman of Standard Oil Company (Ohio).

Walter F. Lauer, associated with Ciba Company, New York, in a sales capacity, is retiring.

CMP Bids 90% Reviewed

More than 90 percent of the 42,445 applications for allotments of controlled materials (steel, copper and aluminum) received by the National Production Authority since inauguration of the Controlled Materials Plan have been reviewed and acted upon by NPA, it was announced by Manly Fleischmann, administrator.

Naval Stores Export Rules

—*Continued from page 5*

pounds each), including carry-in stocks, United States production and imports, as compared with an estimated total supply of 3,138,000 drums for the 1951-52 crop year.

He also said that the United States supply of gum and wood turpentine for the 1950-51 crop year totaled 931,281 barrels (fifty gallons each), including carry-in stocks, United States production and imports, as compared with an estimated total of 849,000 barrels for the 1951-52 crop year.

The maximum amount of rosin available for export in 1951 from other exporting countries (France, Portugal, Spain, Mexico, Greece and Sweden) is estimated at 529,000 drums, and the maximum amount of turpentine at 115,000 barrels, according to the USDA spokesman.

Naval Stores Act

—*Continued from page 5*

because of the substantially higher costs of operating the inspection service. Officials said the re-scheduling of inspection fees is in compliance with the intent of congress that inspection services be maintained on a self-supporting basis.

The full text of the proposed regulations and schedule of inspection fees, including definitions of all new and modified standards for turpentine and rosin which have been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture since passage of the naval stores act in 1923, were published in the *Federal Register* of June 30. Any interested person may submit written views concerning the proposed amendments to the director of the tobacco branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on or before July 20.

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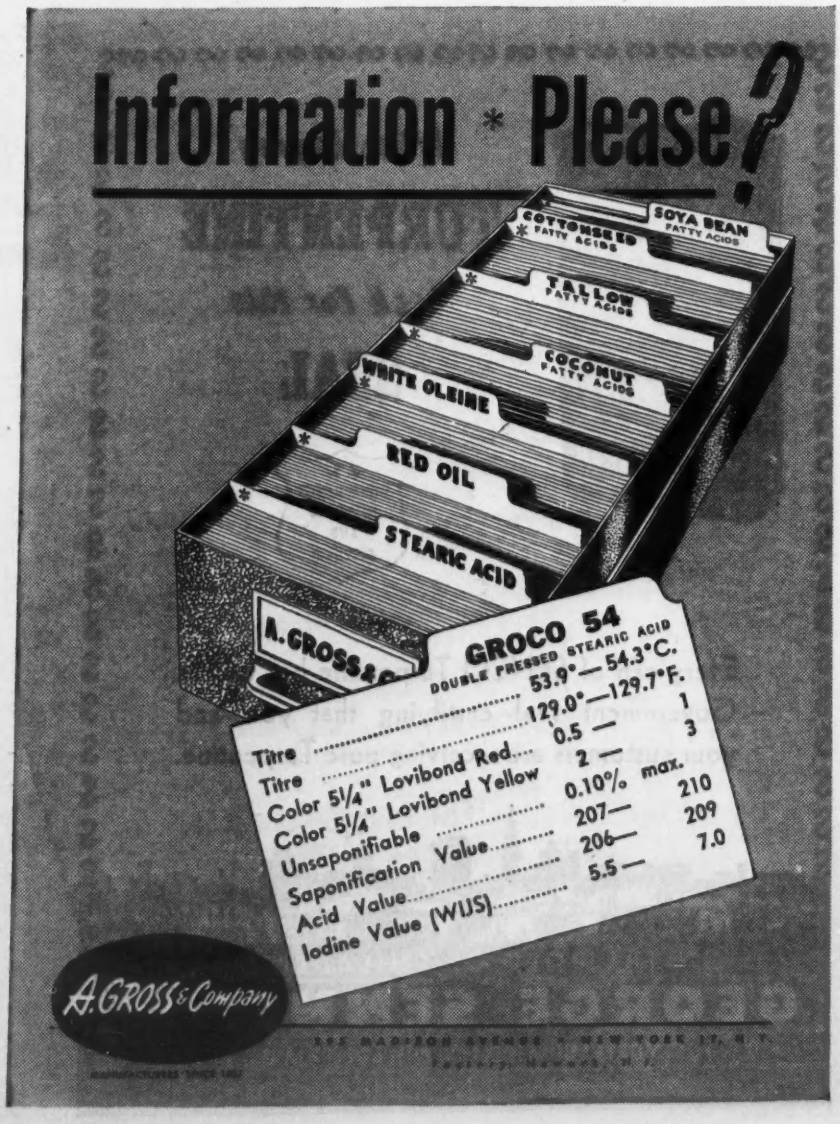

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Russia's proposal to cease fire in Korea accentuated the weak tone in oils and fats last week and prices dropped sharply for practically the entire list. Offerings were liberal, but buying interest continued slow. Price index declined 7.4 points.

Corn oil led the decline in vegetable oils, falling 1¼ cents per pound, while cottonseed, coconut and soybean oils were off fractionally. Consuming interest in refined vegetable oils also lacked improvement.

Castor oil was easier and prices were cut 1¼ to 1¾ cents per pound, the first reduction in over a year. Trend of linseed oil continued downward and quotations declined fractionally. Other drying oils also were easier, oiticica oil was off 1 cent and tung oil was slightly lower. Olive foots also dropped fractionally. Crude and refined fish oils reflected the weakness in other drying oils and were further reduced 1 cent per pound.

Lower cost of coconut oil, resulted in price declines of 1¼ to 2¼ cents per pound in capric, caprylic, lauric and myristic acids.

Tallow and greases were weak, declining to 1½ to 2 cents per pound for most grades. Soapers were out of the market and were not attracted by offers at the lower levels. This affected other animal oils. Grease oils dropped 1½ to 2½ cents; neatsfoot oil, 2½ cents and tallow oil, 2 cents per pound. Red oil, stearic acid and vegetable fatty acids were unsettled, but quotably unchanged at recent declines.

Cottonseed Oil

Proposal of cease fire in Korea by Russia resulted in liberal liquidation and selling pressure, last week and moderate price declines were registered. Trading was mixed and active. Rallies, however were sustained. Lack of improvement in consuming demand, lower allied markets and good weather conditions in the cotton belt were bearish factors. Trading in crude cottonseed oil was at a standstill and the market was easier and nominal at 15c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills Southeast, Valley and Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 29 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	139	17.90	17.01	17.80@17.85
September	1,159	17.25	16.40	16.62S
October	500	16.20	15.40	15.65S
December	713	16.06	15.35	15.58S
January	9	15.83	15.50	15.45@15.65
March	186	16.02	15.41	15.63S
May	85	15.90	15.35	15.63S
1952				
July	1	15.35	15.35	15.55S
October	6	15.00	14.65	14.12@14.50

Total sales, 2,798 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil and crude soybean oil quoted nominally at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading light. Cottonseed cake quoted at $66.50 per ton bulk, Valley and cottonseed meal 41 percent, $73.50 per ton, same basis and $75 Memphis; Cottonseed hulls, $22 per ton bulk, Memphis and $21 Valley. Demand fair. Cotton progressing nicely.

Linseed Oil

Prices fell sharply as a result of further declines of flaxseed and the inactive demand. Raw oil declined 8/10c. per pound, to 17c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3 for prompt delivery. Consumers showed little interest in replacements and confined activity to the withdrawal of oil against former contracts.

Minneapolis.—Crushers reduced the asking price of raw linseed oil to 16.2c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1, last week. No bookings were reported but inquiries were heavier, indicating that some buyers were interested in July-August needs. Shipping directions held at about the same level as in the preceding two weeks.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	7,380,000	6,620,000
Since Sept. 1	417,160,000	344,140,000

Flaxseed—Market was steadier and regained early decline of 10c. per bushel. Trading was quiet. Offerings also were light.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed prices rallied and regained a drop of 10c. per bushel at the Minneapolis market last week. There was little action as old-crop and new-crop offerings, were extremely light. Lowest bids of the week were $3.35, but some sales were made at $3.30 a bushel. Flaxseed for prompt shipment to Duluth, Minn., drew a 2c. per bushel premium. There were a few limited bids on new-crop flaxseed at 5c. a bushel under the spot market. Crushers purchased only a half dozen cars of seed in the spot market, 7 cars on a to-arrive-by-July-31 basis, and around 19,000 bushels to-arrive via truck. Actual receipts of seed, most of which applied on previous contracts, totaled 90 cars as compared with 87 in the preceding week and 517 cars a year ago. Shipments approximated 36 cars, compared with 53 cars in the previous week and 156 cars in the same week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	156,400	829,000	69,700	311,100
Since Sept. 1	25,347,600	17,831,500	4,434,800	4,115,400

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Prices were dropped 1¼c. to 1¾c. per pound. Bodied dehydrated was off 1¾c. to 38.85c. per pound, tankcars and unbodied to 37.85c. No. 3, technical was reduced 1¼c. to 34c. per pound, tankcars. Drums commanded the usual markup.

Coconut—Lower copra and quiet demand resulted in price decline of 1¼c. Crude oil sold down to 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and quoted 13½c., New York.

Copra—Shipments declined about $15 per ton. Offerings were liberal and business slow. Prompt shipment was quoted at $170 per pound, short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Prices fell 1¼c. per pound. Crude oil was available at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading was inactive. Refined oil also was lower and sold at 18.15c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Lack of buying interest and lower crude oil caused prices to drop to 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Supplies were scarce and market merely nominal in the absence of business.

Oiticica—Lack of demand and lower competing drying oils weakened the market and quotations were off 1c. Liquid was quoted at 28c. to 30c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, depending upon seller. Drums ranged from 30c. to 32c. carlots, same basis.

Olive—Business was confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Market was still unsettled by distressed lots. Prices were unchanged and nominal at $3 to $3.15 per gallon, drums, as to seller. Sizable lots, it was stated, could have shaded asking prices. Olive foots were inactive and easier, ranging from 18½c. to 19c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Palm — Trading was slow. Limited quantities on spot were held at 25c. per pound, drums. Tankcars were quoted at 22c. per pound, August delivery, New York.

Peanut — Light available supplies at mills and fair inquiry kept this market fairly steady. Last sales of crude oil were reported at 17¼c. per pound, tankcar, f.o.b. mills with 17⅜c. asked. Demand for refined oil was spotty and quoted nominally at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. The government has not released peanuts for crushing during the past two weeks and supplies are scarce. The supply of peanuts, farmers' stock equivalent, held in commercial positions on May 31 totaled 512,500,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 330,700,000 pounds on this date last year and is the largest holding at the end of May for any year since 1946. Holdings of farmers' stock peanuts, reported at 295,-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Babassu oil, ½c. per lb.
Capric acid, 2c. per lb.
Caprylic acid, 2c. per lb.
Castor oil, dehydrated, 1¾c. per lb.
No. 3, tech., 1¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1¼c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Corn oil, 1¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Fish oil, refined, 1c. per lb.
Greases, 1½c. to 2c. per lb.
oil, 1½c. to 2½c. per lb.
Lauric acid, 1¼c. to 2¼c. per lb.
Linseed fatty acid, 8/10c. per lb.
oil, 8/10c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Myristic acid, 2¼c. per lb.
Neatsfoot oil, 2½c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, 1c. per lb.
Olive foots, ½c. per lb.
Palm oil, 2c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¾c. per lb.
Tallow, 2c. per lb.
oil, 2c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
178.9	186.3	205.7	117.3	117.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

,00,000 pounds, is considerably larger han stocks of 139,500,000 million pounds n May 31, 1950.

Soybean—Lower cost of soybeans and ther competing oils resulted in a decline f 1c. per pound. Crude oil was sold at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, uly shipment following sales at 15c. ugust was moved at 14¼c. September, as offered at 14c. and October-December 3½c. Refined salad oil was lower nd nominal at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange n tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended une 29 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	51	14.60	13.70	14.30@14.60
September	82	14.25	13.35	13.75S
October	42	13.80	13.28	13.45S
November	3	13.12	13.00	13.10@13.40
December	41	13.60	12.95	13.20S
1952				
January	2	13.45	13.05	13.15B
March	22	13.40	12.70	13.10B
May	29	13.42	12.70	13.10S

Total sales, 272 tankcars and switches.

Tung—This market continued unsettled with competing oils. Prices were off at least ¼c. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 38c. to 38¼c. per pound, New York basis. Drums were lower at 40c. to 41c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Buying interest was quiet.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles.—Market activity in vegetable oils, quiet in several weeks past, reached a standstill the last few days and with the prospect of peace in Korea, prices on edible oils tumbled considerably below their day to day fractional decline. Inventories are moving very slowly with demand confined to limited and actual needs. Castor oil prices quoted below became effective June 25.

Following are tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles basis, unless otherwise designated:—Castor, No. 1, 35.75c. per pound; No. 3, 35½c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 40.85c. per pound; dehydrated, unbodied, 39.35c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 12½c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14¾c. per pound, Chicago basis; refined, 19c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 15c. per pound, Texas, 15¼c. per pound Valley; refined, 19¼c. per pound. Linseed, 17c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 17½c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 20¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 14¾c. per pound, midwest; refined, 18c. per pound. Tung, 38c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Poor demand and liberal offerings resulted in price declines of 1c. to 1½c. per pound. Buying interest for both domestic and export account was reported practically at a standstill. Yellow grease dropped 2c. per pound, with sales noted at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Prices were merely nominal. Choice white was quoted at 12c. per pound, tankcars, works; house, 7¼c., and brown, 6¾c., same basis.

Lard—Business was reported quiet. The market was unsettled with competing vegetable oils and was entirely nominal. Department of Agriculture reported the second largest spring pig crop on record for 1951, exceeded only by 1943. The spring season, which extended from December 1, 1950, to June 1, 1951, produced an estimated crop of 63,818,000 head. The number of sows to be bred in the fall season is expected to be the third largest on record. Some 6,374,000 sows will farrow this fall, a number exceeded only in 1942 and 1943. Sows farrowing this fall are expected to number 257,000 more than the number last fall. If farmers' intentions for fall farrowing materialize and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the previous 10-year average, the 1951 fall pig crop would be about 42,000,000 head. This would be 3 percent larger than the 1950 fall crop.

Tallow—This market was weaker with competing oils and fats and dropped 1c. per pound. Business was restricted to limited quantities. Soapers were out of the market. Quotations were merely nominal. Fancy was quoted at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; extra, 10¾c.; special, 9½c., and No. 1, 8c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Weakness in tallow and greases was reflected in this market and prices were sharply lower for grease, neatsfoot and tallow oils. Trading was slow. Grease oils were dropped 1½c. to 2½c. per pound, as to grade. No. 1 was reduced to 17½c. to 18c. per pound, drums, according to quantity; extra winter strained, 20½c. to 21c., and prime burning, 22½c. to 23c. Neatsfoot oils declined 2½c. per pound. Fifteen degrees was offered at 37c. to 37½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity; 20 degrees, 36c. to 36½c., and 30 degrees, 34c. to 34½c. Acidless tallow oil was cut 2c. to 18¼c. to 19c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—This market was weaker and quotations dropped 1c. per pound for both crude and refined grades. Business was slow. Light pressed declined to 15c. per pound, and alkali refined to 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude menhaden oil was lower and nominal at 11c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore, with no takers.

Los Angeles.—As the market continued to weaken, no trading was reported the past week. Crude tuna oil, with only limited offerings, quoted 9-10c. per pound. Crude sardine oil is expected to shade down from the present 11c. per pound quotation. Menhaden oil is being offered locally from Gulf ports at 10c. per pound, f.o.b. originating port.

Fatty Acids

This market remained unsettled as a result of the steady decline of basic oils and fats. Trading was reported slow for both animal and vegetable fatty acids. Red oil and stearic acid were unchanged at the recent price reductions as well as vegetable fatty acids. Lower cost of coconut oil was reflected in capric, caprylic,

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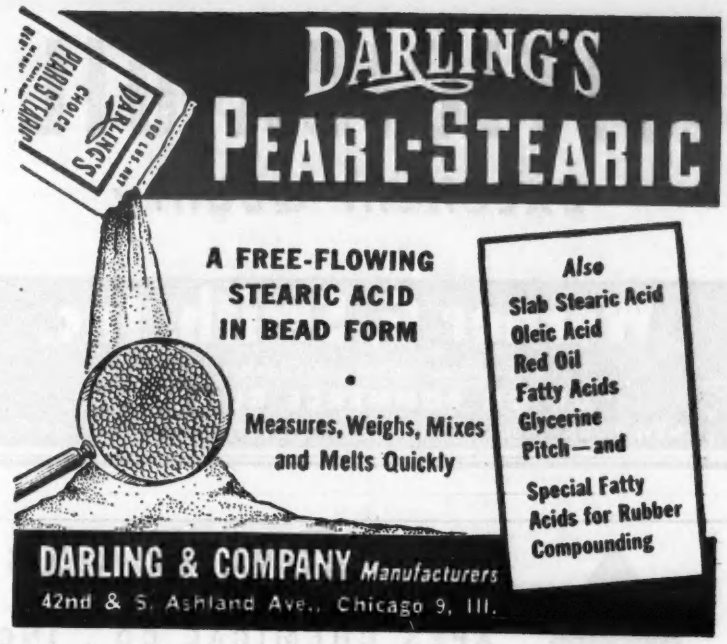

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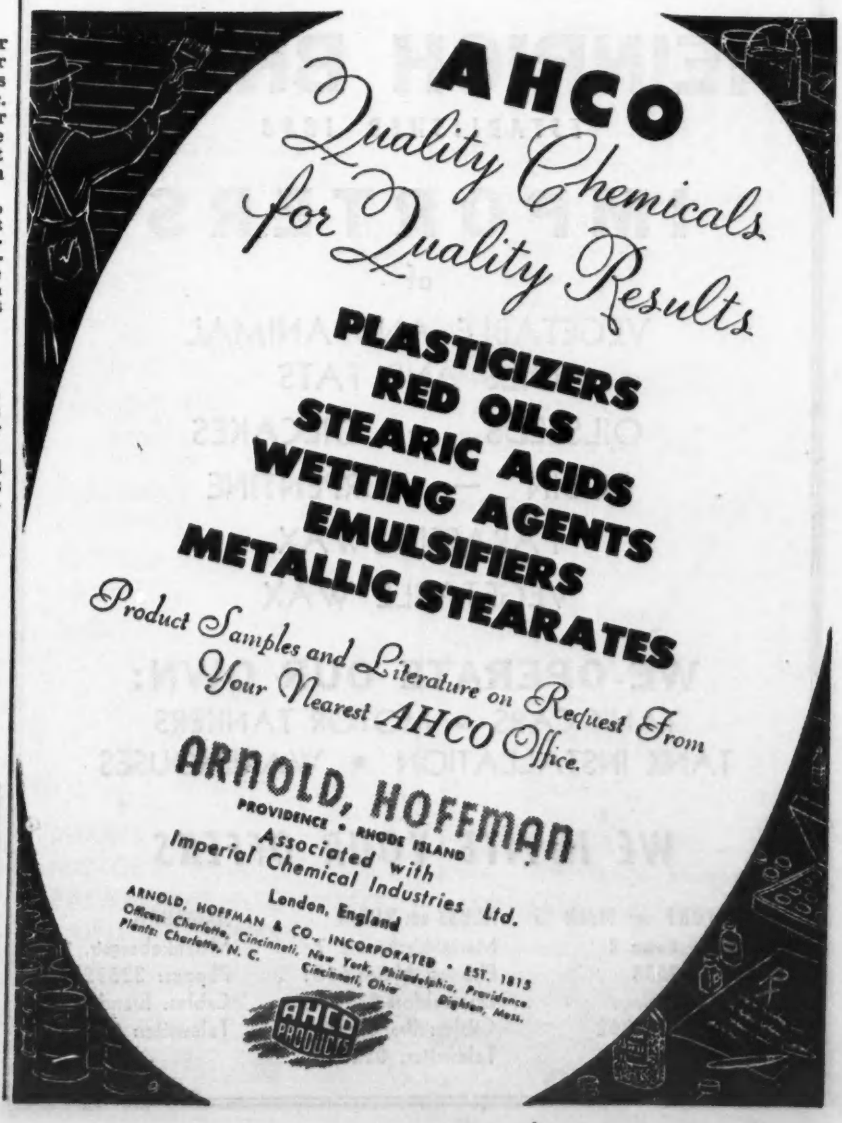

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laurie and myristic acids, which declined 1¼c. to 2¼c. per pound. Capric and caprylic acids were cut to 39½c. per pound, drums, less carlots; lauric acid, 60 degrees to 21¾c. to 22½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity and 90 degrees, 26c. to 26¾c.; myristic, 32½c. to 33¼c., same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for meal continued slow, but offerings also were light. Forty-one percent sacked held fairly steady at $73 per ton to $74 basis Mississippi Valley points an $75 f.o.b. Georgia and Carolina mills, July shipment. A little interest was shown in new crop meal for shipment September through December at prices ranging from $62 to $64 per ton f.o.b. mills. There is very little trading in cake from domestic sources but exporters are buying for August and September shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market held steady under improved demand. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Minneapolis.—An improved demand for spot linseed meal strengthened prices in the central states area last week. Resale pressure was still evident in the market but crushers quoted extracted (36 percent) linseed meal at $50 to $51 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for prompt shipment. July-August premiums were $1. Expeller meal was quoted $1 a ton higher than extracted. Shipping directions were slightly better than in the preceding week.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	13,200,000	10,060,000
Since Sept. 1	742,810,000	671,231,000

Peanut Meal—The supply of meal in the southeast is very limited. Mills expect to buy additional peanuts for crushing during the first or second week in July, which should augment supplies. Demand has been fairly light, but prices remain fairly well in line with other proteins at $70 to $71 per ton, Georgia and Alabama mills, spot shipment. Occasional cars of forty-five percent were offered out of North Carolina at $73 and Virginia $76 immediate or prompt shipment.

Soybean Meal—Demand has been rather spotty. Forty-four percent bulk meal was quoted at $66.50 to $67.50 per ton, immediate shipment and $67 July shipment, basis Decatur. Forty-one percent sacked meal was available in limited quantities at $71.50 per ton Mississippi Valley points; $78 Georgia and South Carolina mills, and $79 North Carolina mills, July shipment. There seems to be no particular selling pressure on the market, and buyers are still on a hand-to-mouth purchasing basis.

Waxes

Beeswax—There was no improvement in the quiet demand for spot stocks or for shipment. Inquiry for crude was inactive, but offers for shipment were held at firm levels. Refined was quiet and quotably unchanged.

Carnauba—Trading was practically at a standstill, both on spot and for shipment. Offers from Brazil were few and maintained at current quotations. Consuming demand was slow and restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices of all grades were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Margarine Output Up in Can.

Canada's margarine production during the first quarter of 1951 was 30,200,000 pounds, compared with 27,700,000 for the same quarter in 1950, according to Francis A. Flood, agricultural attache at the American Embassy, Ottawa. Although this represented an increase of more than 9 percent, a much larger increase of almost 32 percent was registered during April, 1951. During this month production reached 9,500,000 pounds, against 7,200,000 the year before. Thus, for the first four months of this year, Canada's margarine production was 39,800,000 pounds, compared with 34,900,000 in 1950. Total Canadian margarine output during 1950 amounted to 94,032,000 pounds. The manufacture and sale of this product in Canada first became legal in January, 1949.

Olive Oil Production In Libya Off in 1950-51

Libya's olive oil production during 1950-51 season amounted to 8,500 sh tons, representing only a slight decre from the 9,000-ton record of the previ season, reports W. T. Tarrant, Ameri Consulate General, Tripoli. An estima 200,000 trees, planted during the per of Italian colonization, bore fruit for first time in 1950. During the 1949 season 300,000 trees came into beari Pressing yields the past season averag 18 percent.

Local olive oil consumption remain constant at about 3,300 tons of edible during 1950. Recorded exports during t year totaled 1,836 tons, but some ad tional quantities disappeared over the b der to Tunisia and Cyrenaica. The exported went largely to Tunisia, Ita and Egypt. Stocks on hand as of m May were estimated at 3,300 tons of edi oil and 129 tons of sansa oil, all from t 1950 crop.

Prospects for 1951 indicate an output around 9,400 tons, according to offic sources. Thousands of trees planted d ing the Italian regime have still to co into production. The estimated potenti on the basis of planted trees, is still 4 000 tons for the territory.

General Mills Names Four

Whitney H. Eastman, president of t chemical division of General Mills, In Minneapolis, Minn., has announced a pointments to the management staff the new Rossford, Ohio, soybean extra tion plant now under construction.

Glenn W. Martin, formerly plant e gineer at the chemical division Belmon Iowa, plant, has been named plant supe intendent. Louis R. Brewster, who nc holds the position of grain accountant f the division, will be office manager a soybean buyer at the Rossford plan J. Raymond Wright, leadman in the r finery at Belmond, Iowa, has been selec ed to become production supervisor. Su ceeding Mr. Martin as plant engineer Belmond is Carl D. Robbins, formerly leadman in the Belmond plant's maint nance department.

Rohm & Haas Offers Booklet

Sixteen suggested formulations to me United States government paint specific tions are offered to paint manufacture and technologists in a thirty-two-pag booklet prepared by Rohm & Haas Co pany. Copies can be obtained free charge by writing the company at Was ington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

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1—Robinson 22" S.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
5—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40"
1—9"x24" 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
3—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
Hardinge 6'x22" Conical Ball Mill.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 13 gal. sizes.
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6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

SCREENS AND SIFTERS

3—Tyler 3S Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60" Also larger sizes.
1—Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", 4 Surface.

MISC AND SPECIALS

Stokes R Tablet Machine, 2¼" dia.
Colton #4T Tablet Machine, 1¼".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines ⅛ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
6—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers. Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
2—Stokes 2E Paste Fillers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Samco Jr. Vac. Filler. Filling Machines, liquid, paste, powder.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Houchin 5000# Soap Crutcher.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Conveyors & Elevators, Roller, Belt & Bucket.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY AND COMPLETE PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

YOU CAN BE SURE WITH M. E. C.

For Sale

1—Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Reactor.
1—Struthers-Wells 300 gal. Steel Reactor.
6—Stainless Steel 950 & 2,700 gal. Jacketed Tanks with Agitators.
9—Aluminum Tanks, 750 to 1,500 gals.
7—Steel Mixing Tanks, 200 to 800 gal. Some jacketed.
6—Horiz. Steel Tanks, 4,000 to 10,000 gals.
1—Stainless Steel 18" Bubble Cap Column.
4—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns, 27" to 36".
1—Stokes 43-A S.S. Granulator.
1—Fitzmill Model "D" S.S. 5 H.P.
2—Mikro Bantam & No. 2 Pulverizers.
2—Shriver C.I. Filter Presses, 24" & 42".
2—Rotex Sifters, 40"x120" M.D.
1—Stainless Steel Mixer—50 gals. Jacketed.
1—Buflovak 6' Vacuum Crystallizer.
2—Flakers, 3'x6' and 4'x9' Steel.
1—LaBour S.S. Centr. Pump, 60 to 100 g.p.m.
3—IR Brze. Cent. Pumps to 1,500 g.p.m.

Even If We Don't List It, We May Have It

Send Us Your Inquiries

We Buy Single Items to Complete Plants

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 6' face, string discharge, aluminum and stainless steel.
1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Extractor, Imperforate Stainless Steel Basket, Expl. Pr. Motor—NEW.
2—Glass-Lined Kettles, jktd., agit., cover, 50 gal. & 500 gal.
2—Stainless Steel Tub. Condensers, 39 sq. ft., 200 sq. ft.
3—Stainless Steel Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 2700 gal.
3—Stainless Steel Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 950 gal.
2—Kux Rotary Pellet Presses, model 25, 21 & 25 punch.
8—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, B-2, D-3, D-4; 16-punch.
4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting machine, Stainless Steel, Model D.
2—Mikro Pulverizers: #2-SI & Bantam.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, Size A, Type AK, Stainless Steel.
1—Autoclave, Type 347 Stainless Steel, 100 gal., 250# pr., Elec. heated, 850°F.
5—Aluminum Tanks, 745 gal. to 1485 gal.
20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass-Lined Brewery Tanks, 5000, 7500 & 8250 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 20 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
8—C. I. Filter Presses, 12" to 36".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof, precoat.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2 & #5.
1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Dryer, No. 59A with pump and condenser.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia. x 24" long.
1—Broughton Powder Mixer Double Arm, 2400#.
1—Read 80 gal. Horizontal Ribbon Mixer, jacketed.
1—Heavy Duty Jacketed Dual Worm Mixer, 75 gal.
8—Copper Beer Still and Rectifying Columns, 18" to 48" dia., with condensers.
4—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns, 27" & 36".

LIQUIDATING EQUIPMENT
Former ALCOHOL PLANT
Capacity 1200 W.G. of 190
Proof Alcohol per Day
Write for List

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1507 W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA 21, PA.

WE MERCHANDISE EQUIPMENT

CONTACT US FOR:

ABSORBERS
ACCUMULATORS
AGITATORS
AIR CONDITIONING
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CENTRIFUGES
CLASSIFIERS
COLUMNS
COMPRESSORS
CONDENSERS
CONVEYORS
COOLERS
CRUSHERS
- CONE
- GYRATORY
- JAW
- ROLL

DIGESTERS
DRYERS
- ATMOSPHERIC
- VACUUM
- DRUM
- SHELF
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- PRESS
- PRESSURE
- ROTARY

GENERATORS
- DIESEL
- STEAM

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GRINDERS
KETTLES
KILNS
MILLS
- BALL
- COLLOID
- HAMMER
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PAINT MACHINERY
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- CENTRIFUGAL
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- PISTON
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REACTORS
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REFRIGERATION
SOAP MACHINERY
SPRAY UNITS
STACKS
STILLS
TABLET PRESSES
TANKS
- PRESSURE
- STORAGE
- ALUMINUM
- CAST IRON
- GLASS LINED
- HAVEG
- MONEL
- RUBBER LINED
- STAINLESS STEEL
- STEEL

TOWERS
- ABSORPTION
- BUBBLE CAP
- PACKED
- SCRUBBING
- SPRAY

TRANSFORMERS
TURBINES
VACUUM PANS
VAPORIZERS
VARI-SPEED DRIVES
VIBRATORS
WEIGHING MACHINES
WELDERS

PIPE & TUBING
- ALUMINUM
- BRASS
- BRONZE
- HASTELLOY
- HAVEG
- KARBATE
- MONEL
- RUBBER LINED
- STAINLESS STEEL

FITTINGS, VALVES

Heat and Power Co., inc.
70 PINE STREET HANOVER 2-4890 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

Send replies to ads with box numbers to
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
30 Church st., New York 7, N. Y.

AGENCIES WANTED

Manufacturers' representatives, three chemical salesmen, wish to add industrial chemicals to line Covering paint, paper, rubber, cosmetic, plastic, and oil industries in Eastern Penn., Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and New York. Prefer basic raw materials but will consider any product that is interesting and profitable except maintenance or janitor supplies. Expect to receive protected territory with all rights. In reply give a resume of products and established volumes in territory available. OPD 886.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps — 212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

For Sale—10—5,000 gallon steel tanks 9x12. OPD 887.

Tygon #TP-11—1 gray—38 new 5 gallon cans, 600 cu. ft. Karbate Raschig rings, 360 ft. of 2" pyrex pipe. Several haveg fittings. 3 Thermometers; 6 recorders; 4 meters. OPD 889.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

300 gallon starch cooker or 150 gallon starch cooker. Must be type 316 stainless steel on inner shell as well as agitator and cover. Preferably horizontal in style. Standard jacket and insulation. D. O. number cannot be furnished. OPD 884.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding—Well-established company in New Jersey offers facilities for fine grinding of metallics and non-metallics to flake, chip and grain forms. Specialists in hazardous products. Packing, mixing and shipping facilities available. OPD 852.

Custom grinding to micron sizes—Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes, and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff —micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 823.

FACILITIES WANTED

Plant or equipment wanted suitable for manufacture of dye stuffs and organic chemicals. Wooden agitated tanks, filter presses and dryer required. Will rent or purchase, New Jersey or Metropolitan area preferred. OPD 870.

Manufacturing facilities with glass lined equipment wanted for contract production of bulk pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, and intermediates. OPD 880.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratory: bulk suppliers, liquids, tablets, vitamin specialties. Private formula work, wafers our specialty. Get our prices before buying. Write or phone. U N Laboratories, 24 Horatio Street, New York 14, N.Y. Phone ORegon 5-3569.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Attractively Priced: Aluminum powder, 5 tons at 28c. per lb.; Polyvinyl Butyral Scrap Clear, 2 tons; Leaded Zinc Oxide, 3 tons at 10c. per lb.; Pentasol (Synthetic Amyl Alcohol), 3 drums at 20c. per lb.; Yellow Prussiate of Potash, 8,000 lbs. at 26c. per lb.; Phthalic Anhydride. We are always in an excellent supply position on solvents, plasticizers, pigments; Butyl Acetate, Butyl Alcohol, Acetone CP, Diethyl Phthalate, Titanium Dioxide Call us for other unlisted items. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., New York 5, N. Y. DIgby 4-9760.

For Sale from closed alcohol plant—55 new drums Alcohol Denaturant, Pyroligenous Acid, Tenn. Eastman #ST-115. Perry Equipment Corp., 1507 W. Thompson St., Phila. 21, Pa. ST 4-1515.

MATERIALS WANTED

We pay cash for any quantity ASPIRIN Cryst., gran. or powd., Niacin, Niacinamide, Inositol, Nikethamide, Sulfadiazine powder, Sulfanilamide powder, Sulfathiazole powder. OPD 866.

We are interested in an offer of one thousand pounds eugenol U.S.P. with a clove leaf base. OPD 885.

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 890.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment. whole, or in part Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway New York 18, N Y

POSITIONS OFFERED

Manufacturer of nationally advertised paint raw materials desires technical representative to travel with headquarters in New York. Practical knowledge of paint technology essential. Recent photograph with summary of qualifications should be sent to OPD 867.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Executive—Will introduce new specialty products and carry them through research, development, market analysis, and production. Chemist-Chemical Engineer, Ph. D. Age 33. Industrial research and development experience. Salary $10,000. OPD 888.

Paint chemist desires part time consulting work with paint firm metropolitan New York area. Fifteen years experience trade sales, industrials and varnishes. Reply on firm letterhead. OPD 891.

EXCLUSIVELY YOURS

1—Stokes 500 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Evaporator, complete.

Eimco 3' x 2' type 316 Continuous Filter.

1—Bird 18" x 28" Stainless Steel Continuous Centrifugal Filter.

1—Stainless Steel Condenser, 180 sq. ft., 18" x 96" with 90—¾" tubes.

2—Stainless Steel 6' x 14' Open Top Tanks, Vertical ¼" plate.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE?

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. ● NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-6130

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#
Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, Style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

FOR SALE

Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer—9—39"x43" shelves—complete
Steel Vacuum Still—500 gals.—agitated—with 21" fractionating column
Fitzpatrick Comminutor—5 H.P. Syntron Feeder
Sperry Filterpress—12". Heresite—9 Chamber
3 Rubber Lined Tanks—New—2300 Gals.
SEND FOR LATEST BULLETIN OF HIGHLY DESIRABLE EQUIPMENT
ARTHUR PROCESS EQUIPMENT CO.
29 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
WHitehall 4-2928

Haydn Surplus
Chemical Exchange
BUY odd lots of chemicals directly from our suppliers. Send for our monthly bulletin of over 600 offerings.
SELL directly to our customers. List your surplus chemicals for sale in our monthly bulletin, without obligation. Send us a complete description, quantity, manufacturer, condition and price of your offerings.
HAYDN CHEMICAL EXCHANGE
Box 61, Pontiac, Mich.

WANTED — AUTOCLAVE!
WILL PAY GOOD PRICE FOR
either one 500 gallon working capacity
or two 200 gallon working capacity
autoclaves with the following characteristics:
- Material of construction — type 347 or 316 stainless
- Agitator required
- Minimum internal working pressure 250 psi
- Minimum jacket working pressure 125 psi (steam)
- Autoclave must be ASME Code stamped

Quick Action Assured
BOX NO. 882, OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER

PRICES HIGH! SELL NOW!
URGENTLY NEEDED
Pigments, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Plasticizers, Solvents, Dyes, Oils, Waxes, Alkalies, Phosphates, etc.
Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HANOVER 2-6970

Creative Men

How happy and how big do you want to be?

This important message is directed to every man in the chemical industry who knows what he wants in a job and who has the ambition to go after it. We wish to hear from any outstanding directors of research, professors, group leaders, consultants — men who feel they might be better placed. Maybe you are in the lab and want out; maybe you are in a supervisory position and want to get back to creative work.
We have many jobs open in a large, well-known, expanding organization for men, preferably with organic, physical, analytical, and/or chemical engineering experience. You are not too big for these jobs and not too highly paid to be considered. If you feel your future lies in either creative or administrative work, spend a few minutes to drop us a few lines giving details of education, experience, and present salary

Write to Box 883 and look into a more desirable future. Replies will be held in confidence and men from our own organization who may answer this ad will not jeopardize their positions.

DPA Assigns Anshen

Melvin L. Anshen has been named a ing deputy administrator of the Defen Production Administration in charge the agency's office of program and requir ments. He succeeds Charles E. Wample who is returning to his former post wi the American Telephone & Telegra Company. Mr. Anshen is on leave fro Indiana University. He served with t War Production Board and its success agency, the Civilian Production Admi istration, from February, 1942, to Jun 1946.

P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

are hard to get. A sprinkling of sma strikes, with threats of more and larg work stoppages, is reported.

Buying Policy

The views on forward commitments a conservative; much like conditions June a year ago:—85 percent are withi ninety days, and the trend is toward t middle and lower end of that range. T definite allotment of controlled material and some adjustments in ceiling price may encourage a slightly longer coverag policy. At present, it is very cautious.

Specific Commodity Changes

More declines than advances in Jur and, again, mostly in nonprice-controlle commodities, indicating a freer play supply and demand in those products.

Reported up were acids, bristles, co per, sugar, fuel oil, nickel, rope, shella stainless steel, sulphur.

On the down side:—Alcohol, appliance used cars, corrugated containers, cotto linters, some cutting tools, drills, fat cereal grains, some lumber, vegetable oil quicksilver, rubber, silver, textiles, ti turpentine.

Still hard to get:—Sulphuric acid, bea ings, brass, carbon tetrachloride, cell phane, chlorine, copper, electric equi ment, fasteners, lead, plywood, nail nickel, office furniture, pulp and pape phthalic anhydride, pipe, rubber, sulphu steel, burlap, tin, welding rod, zinc.

Canada

The trend of general business in Ca ada is somewhat in line with the Unite States. Production and orders are off fo June, but not as much as is reported i the United States. Prices continue move up. Inventories are running dow Employment is easing off. Buying polic is of longer range. Sales are slowing u at the retail level, due to high price taxes, and credit restrictions.